

University News

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GROUP DISCUSSION-CUM-ORIENTATION PROGRAM ON PUBLIC RELATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL & RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS ORGANISED BY ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES BOMBAY



From L to R : Shri N. Krishnamoorthy, Registrar, Dr. (Miss) A.S. Desai, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, Shri I. Rammohan Rao, Principal Information Officer, PIB, Govt. of India, and Shri Anjni Kumar, Joint Secretary, AIU at the inauguration of the Group Discussion-cum-Orientation Programme for Public Relations Officers organised by AIU at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

KANPUR

Advertisement No. 2/88

Applications are invited for the following posts :

Registrar—1 post

Scale : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500

Qualifications and Experience

- (1) A good Bachelor's degree in Arts, Science, Commerce or Engineering.
- (2) A Post-Graduate degree or Diploma in any of the above fields or Public Administration/Management.

OR

Recognised qualification as Chartered/Cost/SAS Accountant.

- (3) A minimum administrative experience of 15 years in an Academic/Research Institution out of which at least 8 years should be in the capacity of Deputy Registrar or equivalent.

Finance Officer—1 post

Scale : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000

Qualifications and Experience

- (1) A good Bachelor's degree in Arts, Science, Commerce or Engineering
- (2) Recognised qualification as Chartered/Cost/SAS Accountant.
- (3) A minimum administrative experience of 15 years out of which at least 8 years should be in the capacity of Deputy Registrar (Finance) or equivalent.

Superintending Engineer—1 post

Scale : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500

Qualifications and Experience

- (1) A degree in Civil Engineering.
- (2) A minimum experience of 15 years out of which at least 8 years should be as Executive Engineer or in a similar capacity in Civil Works.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—1 post

Scale : Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500

Qualifications and Experience

- (1) A Bachelor's degree in Engineering.

- (2) A minimum engineering experience of 15 years in fabrication shops, air-conditioning plants, maintenance, etc. out of which at least 8 years should be in a senior engineering position.

Age Limit : Not exceeding 55 years as on 1 January 1989 for all posts.

How to Apply

Candidates who possess the requisite qualifications and experience should send their applications neatly typed in double space on plain paper stating (1) Name in full, (2) Address, (3) Post applied for, (4) Date and place of birth, (5) Nationality, (6) Details of academic technical and professional qualifications with percentage of marks obtained, year of passing and name of University (Attach copies of certificates with the application), (7) Whether SC ST and/or Ex-Serviceman, (8) Details of employment starting from the last indicating name of organisation, post held, period of service, salary and nature of duties performed, (9) Names of 3 referees with their postal addresses.

General Instructions

- (1) The posts are permanent but the appointment may be made on contractual basis for a period of 5 years.
- (2) Licence fee free unfurnished accommodation will be provided to the Registrar.
- (3) The pay scales shown above are likely to be revised soon.
- (4) Besides pay, all the posts carry allowances according to the Institute rules which, at present, are at par with Central Government employees stationed at Kanpur. At minimum of the scale the total emoluments work out to be Rs. 3,816 -.
- (5) Experience requirements may be relaxed in the case of meritorious candidates.
- (6) A candidate not found suitable for the post applied may be considered for a lower post.
- (7) Persons serving in Government/Semi-Government/Public Sector Undertakings should send their applications either Through Proper Channel or should furnish

a "No Objection Certificate" at the time of interview.

- (8) Candidates called for interview will be paid Second Class sleeper railway fare from the place of their residence to the Institute and back by the shortest route.
- (9) Applications should be accompanied by a crossed IPO for Rs. 7.50 drawn in favour of 'Registrar, I.I.T. Kanpur' payable at IIT Kanpur Post Office. SC/ST candidates are not required to submit the IPO.

Completed application be sent to the Administrative Officer, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur-208016, so as to reach on or before 31st October, 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU VACANT FACULTY POSITIONS

Applications on the prescribed forms obtainable from the University Office are invited for the following vacant posts so as to reach the undersigned on or before 10th November, 1988 :

1. **Professors (Rs. 4500-7300)**, Commerce (Finance Accounting)—one post, Education (Educational Psychology)—one post, Economics (Developmental Economics)—one post, Botany (Ecology)—one post and Zoology (Fish and Fisheries)—one post.

2. **Reader (Rs. 3700-5300)**, History (Modern Western History International Relations)—one post, Chemistry (Organic)—one post, Statistics (Econometrics-Statistical Quality Control)—one post.

3. **Lecturers (Rs. 2200-4000)**, Dogri—one post, Urdu—one post, Management Studies—one post, History—one post, Political Science—one post, Physics (Solid State Physics)—one post, Applied Electronics—one post.

Prescribed application forms and other details can be had from Shri Vachaspati Sharma, Assistant Registrar (Forms and Stationery) by sending a self-addressed envelope (25 cms x 10 cms) bearing postage stamps worth Rs. 10/- alongwith crossed postal order worth Rs. 20/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, University of Jammu, Canal Road, Jammu (Tawi)-180 001, cashable at Jammu Post Office.

**Ram Sarup
REGISTRAR**

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Editor :
SUTINDER SINGH

Mass Media on the Threshold of Expansion

I. Rammohan Rao*

Public Relations is the promotion of reciprocal understanding and rapport with the community. It aims at establishing a bond between an organisation and the community through dissemination of information. The Public Relations practitioner counsels management as to how to deal with public opinion and plans and executes communication programmes. Broadly speaking, public relations attempts to achieve, through dissemination of information, support for a cause.

Public relations should not be confused with lobbying or making 'bandobast'. Its objective is to promote mutual understanding between an organisation and all those who come into contact with it. It is purposeful dissemination of information to develop understanding and goodwill, and to project correct public image and motivate people, in favour of the policy and programmes of the organisation.

Public relations activities include press relations, advertising, bringing out publications, use of audio-visual and outdoor media, organisation of conferences and seminars, internal communication and much more. Most important is the projection of the activity of the organisation through the mass media—print as well as electronic. In a democracy, with a free and vigilant Press, press relations is not an easy operation. While a large portion of space in newspapers is covered with paid advertisements, for the rest there is keen competition among various official and non-official organisations. To be successful, a public relations practitioner should be skillful and at the same time should have a thorough understanding of the environment.

For the public relations practitioners in India, the task is not an easy one. Firstly, the mass media has limited reach in our country. Secondly, the decision makers, or at least a majority of them, do not give communication the importance that it deserves. Information has generally been confused with propaganda. That is why most of the Information Departments in the Government have equated information with obtaining publicity for the activities of the Ministers. The example set by the Government Departments is followed by other organisations, and there too, publicity is often confused with getting the speeches of the head of the organisations published in the columns of newspapers.

The scene is changing slowly, but steadily. More people in the Government now realise that you cannot succeed in implementing programmes in a vast country like India, without better mass communication. To be successful, any policy needs the participation of people and they must understand before they can participate in the programmes. This can be done only through mass media. A conscious effort is being made by the Government at the Centre to ensure that there is dissemination of information about the activities of the Government to the media and through the media to the people. However, the change will not come overnight as it is against the practice that bureaucracy has followed for

[Keynote Address presented at the Group Discussion-cum-Orientation Programme on Public Relations in Educational and Research Institutions organised by the Association of Indian Universities at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay on 7-12 August, 1988.]

*Principal Information Officer, Govt. of India.

decades—that is to hold back information. But the change is perceptible.

The communication network again has taken a long time to develop. For their news, the newspapers have to depend on news agencies. Very few of them can afford to have their own correspondents. The two major news agencies we have, the PTI and the UNI, have always been struggling to balance their budgets.

Here too, there have been perceptible changes in the recent past. The last decade has been the growth of medium newspapers, which are published from State Capitals and even district towns. Even the big newspapers have resorted to bringing out many editions. All this has meant that there is more space in the newspapers for items which are of interest to the reader, news about the community around him, to which he belongs. Printing technology has again improved, thanks to a more liberal import policy and the advances made by our industries. Many newspapers have taken to photo-type setting and offset printing. The hot metal composing machines are slowly giving way to word processors and desk top composing units. The provincial and district papers are looking brighter, and have the latest news, as the news agencies have been able to expand their network to cover at least the important district towns. I expect this trend to continue. There will be a few chains, but they will have to compete with local newspapers and give the readers more news.

This trend should also help in making our newspapers more balanced. True, we have freedom of Press in the country, and the Press has been guarding its rights zealously. But how many newspapers have been giving to the reader a full picture of the community he is living in? Politics, disasters—both natural and man-made—crimes, we call them hard news, occupy most of the space. You add the advertisement matter, and there is hardly any space left for the sub-editor to squeeze in an item. Enterprising editors have realised that this is not satisfactory. Hence you find the newspapers, which have a lot of pressure on space, bringing out pullouts, which are directed to special targets. The provincial or district newspapers, with better news agency services and syndicated news features, are able to serve the reader better.

Another encouraging sign has been the growth of weeklies and periodicals. Almost every major language has now one or two mass circulation weeklies, which are produced well and have informative articles. They are patronised by commercial advertisers, with the result the magazines could be priced reasonably.

As far as the reach of the mass media is concerned, its reach has been limited due to the inadequate investment by the country in the field of communications. The print media in the country is privately owned, while the electronic media is in the public sector. The reach of the newspapers has been mostly restricted to urban areas and that too among the more affluent sections. The figure of newspapers and periodicals published in the country is impressive. We had, in 1984, 1609 daily newspapers, 6469 weeklies, 2956 fortnightly and 7487 monthlies. The total figure was 21,784. But how many of these 1609 newspapers had circulation above a lakh—only 38. The figure will come down if you take out the few chains of newspapers like the Indian Express, the Times of India and the like. As public relations practitioners you have to try and obtain space in these few newspapers if you have to reach your target audiences.

According to the last estimate, the number of copies of newspapers printed is around 21 per thousand population, whereas the UNESCO places the minimum desirable diffusion rate at 100 copies per thousand people. The reasons for the slow growth of newspapers have been many. There has been a perpetual shortage of newsprint in the country. We have not been manufacturing except perhaps the simplest of the printing machines. The main sources of finance for newspapers—advertisements—are not adequate to sustain them. More advertisements can come only when people have more income and purchasing power.

The other channels of communication open to the communicator are the radio and television. Between the two, radio of course has the largest reach and its network is spread all over the country. Radio has also had some break-throughs in acting as a catalyst in the development process, particularly in the field of agriculture. Its potential has not been fully exploited. Very few of us know that we have over 90 stations in the country and the programmes are radiated from nearly 170 transmitters of which 130 are medium wave. The AIR has news bulletins every hour of the day from morning six till midnight. From Delhi alone 81 bulletins are broadcast in 19 languages. In regional services 124 bulletins are broadcast in 60 languages and dialects. In addition, to the news bulletins, the AIR broadcasts spoken word programmes, some of them targeted to specific audiences. The AIR also has its correspondents in every State of the country.

The All India Radio has established a national channel and it is very soon going to have a local channel with the establishment of FM stations. These

transmitters which have limited radius are designed to serve a city and its surroundings. This will serve the local community much more effectively than what is possible now. Thus the AIR will have a national, regional and local channels. The national and regional channels will be on medium and shortwave, while the local channel will be of FM transmitters.

As far as Doordarshan is concerned, there has been considerable expansion during the last five years. The signals now reach almost all parts of the country, but the number of TV sets are very few compared to our needs. Also except for few metropolitan centres we have only one channel and it is very difficult for a communicator to get his programmes into the network. Our planners had visualised that the Doordarshan should be used in a big way in the field of education. However, these plans have not succeeded to the extent visualised. While the Doordarshan does telecast educational programmes, some of them specially prepared for universities in collaboration with the UGC, very few are able to watch them, particularly because most of these programmes are telecast during the day when students are busy in their classrooms. However, the audio-visual medium is becoming more popular and it should be possible for us to exploit it. With the launching of the latest satellite in the INSAT series, we should expect the TV to have national and regional channels covering more areas. Also it should be possible for us to prepare special programmes for specific audiences which could be viewed through the VCRs. The VCR can serve as a useful aid to communicators.

The mass media in the country can be effective only if there is enough investment in human material. Unfortunately this has been lacking both in the public as well as private sector. Till recently journalism was not an attractive career for young people who came out of the universities. Also service in the radio and television did not attract many. Very little attention was given to the trainee journalists by the newspapers. It is true that there are many journalism schools. But there is not much of interaction between the journalism departments of the schools and the newspapers. The communication faculty hardly have the resources to meet the special needs for training communicators.

With newspapers becoming more and more economically viable, they are also able to attract better talent to the field of journalism. The steps taken by the Government, like the Wage Board, has improved the working conditions for journalists. But to attract real talent, newspapers should pay much more than the minimum. Today some newspapers and magazines are

offering five figure salaries. You see Editors and Assistant Editors in their thirties and forties, and not the balding and grey eminences.

The Government has been conscious of the inputs that are necessary for the development of human material in the country. Therefore, one of the first tasks of the present Government after it was elected to power was to set up a Ministry of Human Resource Development and give education a new orientation. The new education policy seeks to ensure that higher education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. It seeks to harness higher education to national development tasks through dissemination of specialised knowledge and skills. The national education policy seeks to effect all round improvement in the 150 universities and about 5500 colleges in the country by consolidating as well as expanding the facilities in the existing institutions. The policy also aims to redesign the courses and programmes to meet the demands of specialisation. All these would involve a lot of changes, structural as well as in teaching and evaluation procedures.

Human nature is such that it resists change. Old is always gold. It is for communicators to evolve strategies to see that the changes that are being sought to be brought about are accepted by one and all. You will have to identify the different groups understand their doubts and try to clear them, individually or collectively. You have to identify the medium through which you can approach them with your messages.

By experience, I can tell you that there is no rough and ready formula. The situation is different from State to State and region to region. The media that are available to a person in Bombay or Madras are not accessible in a place like Jammu or Srinagar. What motivates a person in Delhi to move fast may not make any impact on someone in Nagpur.

You have to understand your audience and the strength and the weakness of the media that is accessible to you and work out your strategy accordingly. However, remember two things: Firstly, we communicators, should look at our problems keeping in mind the common concerns of India as a whole. And also keep in mind that every citizen has the right to be informed, the right to choose and the right to be heard. □

Public Relations in Educational and Research Institutions

Nirmal Singh*

The Association of Indian Universities (AIU), in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay, organised a Group Discussion-cum-Orientation Programme for Public Relations Officers working in educational and research institutions from 7th August to 12th August, 1988. About 50 persons including Public Relations Officers, Assistant and Deputy Registrars incharge of PR activities in universities, Deans of Students, Heads of Publication Divisions and PR men in CSIR laboratories and Agricultural Research Stations, participated in this programme.

Mr. Ram Mohan Rao, Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India, inaugurated the programme. Mr. Narsimha Reddy and noted Public Relations practitioners like Mr. Anil Basu moderated different sessions. Prof. M.R. Dua and Prof. Pillai, from Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi and Prof. Bashiruddin, Head of Department of Journalism, Osmania University, Hyderabad were the Chief panelists. The topics discussed at length were Modern Technology in Public Relations, Development of Academic Corporate Culture, Visual Communication, Media Relations, Public Opinion Research Specialised News, Advertisement and Publicity.

At the conclusion of deliberations, the Group suggested the following guidelines for development of public relations activities in educational and research institutions.

Public Relations

The following definition of Public Relations was adopted as more workable :

"Public Relations is a management function of a continuing and planned character, through which public and private organisations and institutions seek to win and retain the understanding, sympathy and support of those with whom they are or may be concerned by evaluating public opinion about

themselves, in order to correlate as far as possible, their own policies and procedures to achieve by planned and widespread information more productive cooperation and more efficient fulfilment of their common interests."

It, therefore, is "an art of dealing with the community through a two-way communication process so as to create and sustain human understanding between an organisation and its publics towards promoting an idea, an action, a service, or a product".

Eight basic elements emerge from the above definition of public relations. They are (1) An organisation, (2) The community—internal/external, (3) Ideas, actions, services or products, (4) Messages, (5) The media and communication, (6) Human understanding, (7) Feedback, and (8) The result: Change in the behavioural attitude.

The entire Public Relations practice is dependent on these key parameters, each of which needs a detailed study.

Job Profile of Public Relations Officer

One of the problems confronting the Public Relations profession in India in general and in Indian Universities in particular, is the lack of a defined job profile of a Public Relations Officer. As a result both related and unrelated odd jobs are entrusted to him.

In fact the functions of a Public Relations Officer in Indian Universities are four fold : It involves the role of an Analyst, an Adviser, an Advocate and an Antenna.

The Analyst

It is the primary responsibility of a Public Relations functionary to analyse the situation of an organisation which includes the attitudes, opinions of the people and their problems. In a way it is a process of 'Pulse reading' of the public.

The Adviser

Based on the situation analysis and problems identi-

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ned, the Public Relations functionary has to formulate a policy of action or programme for solving the problems confronting the organisation and improving the relations with the people. The policy and programme as designed by Public Relations Officer are placed before the management as an Adviser for approval. This is the second step in the job profile of Public Relations officer.

The Advocate

The advocate is one who speaks for or supports an idea, a way of life, etc. The Public Relations Officer, has, therefore to be considered as an advocate who not only speaks for the university but also implements Public Relations policy through various tools of public relations. This becomes the most important aspect of organisation's Public Relations activity. It is the communication stage of Job Profile. As an advocate the Public Relations Officer has to implement Public Relations programmes through the various communication channels.

The Antenna

The dictionary meaning of an antenna is an aerial used in sending and receiving electromagnetic waves. Public Relations Officer, therefore, acts as an antenna for his university. The role of an antenna, though very important in an university, is very much neglected. Public Relations Officer as an antenna must evolve a system of collecting and feeding correct feedback information to the management from time to time to adjust its policies and programmes according to the wishes of the people.

The entire edifice of Public Relations Officer's role is based on the above four key parameters. They are the 'Four Key Pillars' on which the Public Relations Department stands very firmly to serve the organisation.

Functions

The functions of Public Relations Officer were summarised as follows :

1. To finalise Public Relations objectives and programmes in line with the broader policies of the university.
2. To prepare annual Public Relations budget and action plans on the basis of Public Relations objectives and ensure they are carried out as scheduled within the approved budgetary allocations.

3. To prepare annual programme for media and allied activities :

A. External Public Relations

Newspapers, Radio, Doordarshan, Films, Exhibitions, Publications, Traditional Media, Spoken word-meetings, seminars, Advertising, and Photographs.

B. Internal Public Relations

House journals, Bulletin Boards, Training in Public Relations, Trade union relations, Face-to-face meetings, Annual Reports to the Staff, Manuals, hand books, facts at a glance to the employees, Suggestion box, Films, audiovisual aids for employees, Mechanism of collecting internal feedback information.

4. To keep abreast of developments in the political, economic, financial, industrial, social, ecological, cultural, fields, etc., and advise the management from time to time of such developments as are likely to have a bearing on the university's present and future growth.
5. To maintain cordial media relations with the press, radio, television and other media units of the Government of India such as Press Information Bureau, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, etc.
6. To maintain close liaison with the Information and Public Relations Departments of both State Governments and Union Territories.
7. To maintain close rapport with opinion leaders like M.Ps, M.L.As, and trade unions.
8. To develop relations with National and International Organisations and Universities in India and abroad for collaborative arrangements in exchange of students and Research, Development and other collaborative Research Projects.
9. Utilization of paid media i.e. All advertisements of the Institution be through P.R.O. as he cannot only economise on space consumption in media but can also maintain an acceptable style of publicity.
10. Liaison with Government agencies/funding agencies for adequate funds.
11. Liaison with public, parents/schools/colleges.
12. Liaison with similar institutions/universities within the country and outside for exchange of Research Scholars and Research findings.

13. Arrange exhibition/fairs, lectures, seminars, symposia, etc., to mobilise favourable image.
14. Arrange all publications of the Institute like Annual Report, Prospectus, Courses of Studies, Freshman's Guide and literature, hand outs/bills, etc., and their storage.
15. Maintain photographs Library.
16. Maintain Library of films and audio visual material.
17. To act as an interpreter between scientists and the general public.
18. Receive all VIPs and national and international dignitaries, show them around and arrange their stay and other comforts.
19. Communication within through Newsletters/Notice boards, etc.
20. Grievance handling i.e. receiving complaints and passing on to appropriate authorities for redressal.
21. Services such as management of Guest Houses/Transport, Air/Rail/Bus bookings and arranging group tours at local, national & international levels.
22. To develop relations with industry and business organisations/houses to improve acceptability of the graduates and incorporate their ideas in our educational system as feedback and improve courses of study.
23. To organise plant tours, open house programmes.
24. To design, produce and distribute university/institute's Annual Report.
25. To maintain a data bank of employers, employment agencies, and arrange placement of Students, wherever possible.
26. To conduct employee relations programmes by running house journal, and other in house communication methods.
27. To maintain 'Bulletin Board' by feeding it regularly with the latest employees oriented material.
28. To maintain close rapport with media and professional organisations such as Public Relations Society of India, Press Institute of India, Press Clubs, Advertising Clubs, etc.
29. To submit periodical Public Relations reports to the management on the activities and achievements of Public Relations Department.
30. To promote corporate identity of the university.
31. To give due coverage to community relations programmes of the university.
32. To promote productivity by motivating employees.
33. To predict future trends and counsel the management on preventing conflicts and misunderstanding with the policies of the authorities and interests of the public.
34. To collect and compile information from various sources within the organisation for dissemination both to the internal and external publics.
35. To maintain cordial relations with the Heads of different Departments within the university, faculty, staff and students.
36. To indentify problems confronting the management and solve them through Public Relations techniques and service oriented schemes.
37. To hold conferences, press tours and write for the media, through press releases, articles, features, success stories, radio talks, TV scripts, etc.
38. To write, edit and produce corporate literature such as house magazines, annual reports, handbooks, leaflets, pamphlets and other Public Relations publications.
39. To inculcate the importance of Public Relations among the employees by conducting short term training. The concept "Every employee is a Public Relations person" has to be popularised.
40. To organise public meetings, seminars, workshops, discussion groups for the institution/university.
41. To organise exhibitions and other outdoor publicity programmes.
42. To organise film festivals and film shows and Annual Student Festivals, etc.
43. To furnish press clippings to the top management as appeared in the daily press and periodical press and maintain the 'Press Clippings' album.
44. To organise "Integrated Public Relations programme" based on the principle of relationship between the internal and external publics for interaction on a single platform with the four segments of publics: (1) Management (top management), (2). Employees, (3) Industry/Business Houses, (4) Opinion leaders—Press, legislators, trade union leaders, etc.
45. To plan for emergencies and run control rooms in crises to feed information—Natural calamities, accidents, etc.

46. To evaluate Public Relations campaigns and Public Relations programmes to assess their utilities.
47. To release advertisements and run Ad campaigns, by keeping close liaison with Ad agencies.
48. To maintain 'Government Relations' by keeping contact with Officials who matter for the organisation.
49. To furnish regular "Feedback Information" on policies and programmes of the organisation as reflected in the media, and as obtained from opinion leaders internal and external publics.
50. To run the administration of Public Relations Department and lead the team by motivating them in reaching Public Relations goals.
51. To organise photo coverages and maintain Record Album of the activities of the organisation.

The Public Relations Manager is the "Eyes and Ears" of both the management and the publics concerning to the organisation. It is the primary role of Public Relations Manager to interpret the views of the top management to the publics and the reactions of the public to the top management.

Designation and Status of PROs

(1) The work of Public Relations Officer in all the universities combines manifold functions enumerated above. In most of the universities the position of Public Relations Officer is of junior officer in the management hierarchy. It is, therefore, necessary that his designation in all the universities should be changed to Chief Public Relations Officer or Director of Public Relations on the lines of Director of Physical Education.

- (i) By the very nature of work of the Chief Public Relations Officer, it is essential that he should be independent and answerable to the Vice-Chancellor only. It was learnt in the course of discussion that Public Relations Officers in some universities are working under officers other than the Vice-Chancellor. This is highly unsatisfactory state of affairs as it impinges upon his role of independent advice. It was, therefore, recommended that the Public Relations Officer in all the universities should be directly under the Vice-Chancellor, and if his status is not equivalent to that of the Registrar, it may be brought at par with him.

(2) Membership of the Executive Council, Board of Governors, Senate, Finance Committee and all other Committees, etc.

Under the Act/Statutes of various universities, the Public Relations Officer is not a member of above committees. This is a paradoxical situation which has to be remedied by designating the Public Relations Officer as a member of all these Committees. It is, therefore, necessary that the Public Relations Officer along with the Registrar be designated as non-voting members of the Executive Council/Board of Management/Governing Body, Senate and all such bodies of the Universities.

(3) Training facilities for staff of Public Relations Departments :

- (i) At present the staff available to Public Relations Officer in various universities are locally recruited without any proper screening and initial training or inservice training whatsoever. Consequently, the staff available is quite often not upto the mark to render efficient and effective supportive role to the Public Relations Officer. A system must be evolved under which initial recruitment should be after proper screening. The Public Relations staff to be recruited must have some background in Public Relations and journalism. They should be given preliminary training coupled with on the job training. There should also be regular system of in-service training to keep them abreast of the latest Public Relations and management techniques.

- (ii) The U.G.C. has established Academic Staff Colleges all over the country where newly recruited teachers as well as other teachers are to be given orientation/re-orientation training in various aspects of their academic fields. Since these very teachers become the Heads and Chairmen of the Departments and shoulder the responsibility of Public Relations dealing with various kinds of public, it is necessary that a short term course may be added on Public Relations aspects for such teachers to enable them to discharge their duties as Heads Chairmen more efficiently.

- (iii) Ultimate aim should be to establish a central University Administration Staff College where middle and high level Public Relations Officers along with the administrative staff may be imparted initial training and later on exposed to refresher and reorientation programmes.

(4) Computerisation : Due to growing complexities and increase in volume of statistical and publication work, computerisation of Public Relations Department is becoming necessary. Moreover, the publications are the basis for any effective information system. It is, therefore, necessary that the computers are introduced particularly in the field of Public Relations & Publications which will ensure promptness, speed and an efficient management information system. It is recommended that for the smaller institutions/universities, PC AT and PC XT be provided and the larger universities be provided a regular computer for the Public Relations department along with Laser Printer and Desktop publishing systems.

The expenditure involved in computerization should be met under the plan assistance or outside plan allocation as a special grant. Experience has shown that unless funds are provided for the total set up i.e. for the computer, airconditioning, stabiliser, furniture and the technical manpower, etc. the introduction of computer does not achieve the desired results.

- (5) Zonal Workshops : It was also suggested that specialised workshops be conducted on zonal basis to make specialised study of various problems of the Public Relations Departments of educational institutions. □

From Generation to Generation

Dr. V.S. Arunachalam, Scientific Adviser to the Union Defence Minister who delivered the Convocation Address at the 25th Annual Convocation of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras said, "a generation is a mere battalion in the army of scientists and engineers, but they can be representative of the society at that time, and of its hopes and aspirations". While citing the contribution of his generation, he said, "in a single generation, we have nurtured and built up a strong base of scientists and engineers working in a wide spectrum of disciplines. Very few nations can boast of such a base and surely not the countries that languished under colonial rule for centuries". He went on to say, "Even if we consider this achievement as a modest success, we can still benefit if we do not lose the generated manpower to other pursuits or even to other countries. For this group is as precious to the nation as the soldiers that guard her frontiers. Our mandate in engineering and technology can only be realised with such groups and those that blossom from them." Excerpts

A generation is a mere battalion in the army of scientists and engineers, but they can be representative of the society at that time, and of its hopes and aspirations. I can talk about this generation with some authority as I am part of it and have experienced all the emotions that compete for attention. But time has smoothened some rough edges, coloured them more evenly and even erased some; still

graduated from our universities in the late fifties. India, then was independent for about ten years and Panditji was at the pinnacle of his power. Some IITs had already started and many massive, mind-boggling industrial projects were in full swing. Bhilai and Bhakra Nangals were all being built and they were the heady days for large nation-building programmes. It appeared as though we wanted to

Convocation

there is a compulsion to talk; for to talk is to share. As I relive the past, I am glad. I am very glad of those uncomplicated times when options were few and challenges were self-generated. I would not wish it to be different, for my wish for something challenging to work on is perfectly fulfilled.

What, then is so unique about my generation? My generation

catch up for all the years of inaction. It was also a decade of engineers, and there was a scarcity of them. The country hungrily devoured all those our universities could produce.

There was something unique about this industrialisation. It wasn't like the Industrial Revolution England passed through some centuries back; it was like an

awakening, in the entire area of science, engineering and technology. The nation then talked of not only building dams and factories, but of setting up science laboratories for the then unfolding sciences to be explored and their technologies exploited. The ideology of the transition was radical, aiming to destroy the old order of poverty and ignorance. It assumed as if there were no limits to what science and technology could do.

One such programme was the development of nuclear energy in the country. The driving force for this programme was the great afficianado of science, Pandit Nehru, and in Dr. Homi Bhabha he found a fellow dreamer capable of transforming the dream to reality. I shall talk of this programme in some detail as it uniquely depicted things that were then happening in the country and also because of its size and scope. As programmes go, it was a complete programme. There was something in it for everyone: for the theoreticians, experimentalists, engineers and technologists of various hues. More than these, it marked a true revolution in the way science, engineering and technology was pursued in the country.

The programme was gigantic in its voracious appetite for scientists and engineers. Literally, hundreds were recruited and given assignments with built-in challenges and opportunities. There was a freshness of approach; plans were discussed thread-bare and everybody was a member of the team. Even fresh engineers were made to feel at home and seniors talked to them as equals and not as subordinates who need years of guidance and control. This was not so then in many other institutions of the country. Many had aged without sparkle, and some reflected truly

the colonial erosion of self-confidence, suffered over decades. Today I find it difficult even to recreate the atmosphere then prevalent in many of our institutions. Position-based power stunted intellectual growth. It was as if only seniority mattered. Mindless obedience even on intellectual matters was taken as discipline. The best one could hope for was to be taken as an assistant and work one's way up. Bhabha changed all that by saturating the laboratories and engineering halls with young graduates appointed at the very start as officers. In a sense, my generation was also the first to feel "free", from the strong and addictive dependence on the West. We were encouraged to think independently and were free to work: to design and develop equipment and systems and also to perform exciting experiments involving costly and ever scarce equipment. When I look back, I doubt whether we would have been that free even at many well endowed Western laboratories. Some of our colleagues who were there confirmed our luck: it appeared some experience and seniority were needed before one was let near costly experiments. This was at a time when in other places in the country, you needed permission from seniors even to switch an oscilloscope on! I remember young colleagues, barely out of college, designing plutonium processing facilities and others building state-of-the-art neutron diffraction cameras, or carrying out clever but very laborious experiments on elementary particles. The controlling hierarchy was minimal. Some of the seniors were indeed educated in the West, but it was well after the Second World War when the West itself was in transition and they thus also truly represented a new breed.

There were many visitors then

to Bombay. There was the irresistible anecdoter, George Gamow, and many famous professors from US, Britain and other European countries lecturing in the weekly colloquia at the Old Yacht Club. There were visiting scientists and mathematicians from Japan and Europe spending extended periods of stay at the Atomic Energy Establishment and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. When I look back, I am surprised by the quality of visitors we had then, and also by the free and very open interaction it ensued. This was important to us, the young scientists, in confirming the universality of science as also in reassuring our own competence. We were thus kept very busy with libraries, discussions, laboratories, lectures and long hours of work. May be we were too young to be frustrated, and perhaps it was too early. Only later would it dawn on us that solving science and technological problems was only a small part of solving our nation's economic and social ills. We assumed that with proper linkages which appeared then easy to establish, science and technology could wipe out all the centuries old ignorance and poverty. We did not at that time ask for more from the nation, but only wanted her support and commitment to continue. It is this hope that kept us in the country. True, we all went abroad: to the national laboratories of the United States and Europe and also to the universities of the West. But most of us returned, for we were impatient to continue the experiments left behind at home. There was so much to do and staying away did not appear as a nice thing to do. At last what was happening in Bombay started having its reverberations in other parts of the country as well. Slowly, almost imperceptibly at first, but steadily other places too became active

with new enthusiasm. New programmes were getting enunciated as also the new way of doing things. Often I wonder whether this was not the true Bhabha Effect and not that phenomenon seen in cosmic ray showers!

These were the groups that provided the first crop of science, engineering and technological manpower to the nation after independence. They would also be the first to encounter the problem of harnessing science and technology for industrialisation; not as mere transfer centres for foreign know-how, but for transforming indigenously generated knowledge as technologies. The choice was made on many new technologies; for old technologies were too grandiose, too stable and inflexible. It was felt quite correctly that only with new technologies could we ever hope to run away from debilitating poverty and hopelessness.

How have we fared? Were we successful in all what we wanted to do, or did we fail totally or at least in parts? But, then how do we measure success? Do we measure it by the small-term economic gains, or the long-term competence build-up? Or do we postpone the day of judgement, leaving it to posterity to decide? For success has its rules.

If we view all we did as the nation's contributions to build a strong scientific and technological base, then we have succeeded beyond even our wildest expectations. In a single generation, we have nurtured and built up a strong base of scientists and engineers working in a wide spectrum of disciplines. Very few nations can boast of such a base, and surely not the countries that languished under colonial rule for centuries. It is this group of people who

transformed the country from the underdeveloped to an almost developed nation. Perhaps, the Chinese did it too: but they could not have done it as painlessly and as spontaneously as we did. Even if we consider this achievement as a modest success, we can still benefit if we do not lose the generated manpower to other pursuits or even to other countries. For this group is as precious to the nation as the soldiers that guard her frontiers. Our mandate in engineering and technology can only be realised with such groups and those that blossom from them. Scientific and technological knowledge is often called "material knowledge". It is expected to generate wealth or welfare in the long and short run. Failure to do so is often attributed to be the very failure of science and technology. How do we measure success in this scale, then? Perhaps, we could have done better; far better. Many more nuclear power stations could have been built, our production of engineering commodities multiplied, and communications system improved; may more engineering marvels with strong social overtones could have been attempted. The list appears almost endless. We have failed in all these. Have we then really failed in our tryst with science and technology?

Our successes in developing scientific manpower and knowledge base coupled with a failure to fully harness the potential of engineering and technology can be directly attributed to the society in which the transformation took place. Putting it succinctly, the society at large was not ready for the demands these new disciplines made. A competent, dedicated and quality conscious industrial base was missing. The common man was ignorant and poor to support this base through his work or purcha-

sing power. This base could have evolved, if the country were exposed to industrial revolution earlier, or even to international trade in these areas. Both were missing in our society. The only alternative left was for the laboratories and institutions themselves to set up or encourage the building up of competent industrial base. This, many attempted not very successfully. The competing priorities on resources stunted such attempts. Often, dedicated production centres which were set up depended solely on such super-star technologies for their sustenance and were thus not cost-competitive. While we could compress generations in building scientific manpower, we could not do so in production engineering. Adam Smith was right at least as far as India is concerned: it takes generations and an unfolding industrial culture to become an industrial nation. Meanwhile technologies became obsolete replaced by more modern ones which promised more. We are thus exposed to some unenviable options: do we continue in the path we had set years back unmindful of new attractions, or do we abandon them as inefficient and plunge head-long into the new technologies, which, truth to tell, promise more? The one consolation in this is that we are not alone. Even the mighty Soviet Union occasionally feels lost out in such choices. While she was busy building large main frame computers, the rest of the world has moved to small personal computers. The flexibility, versatility and the market potential has made main frame computers as obsolete and uneconomical to manufacture and use. China seemed to have had more limited goals in her programmes on nuclear energy. She has used this technology to become an important military power, but not an economical one. Until recently, there

were no nuclear power reactors in China. She seemed to have achieved her nuclear capability by building a cocoon of industrial base unmindful of economics.

Our experience in agriculture is different, and hence interesting. The industrial base required for disseminating green revolution was relatively unsophisticated in the areas of fertilizers and pesticides. Originally the country imported these until her infrastructure was built up. The water management systems were already built up immediately after independence. But what is unique is the user participation of population at large. It is this demand-pull that provided the necessary push for a large scale blossoming of the green revolution. This experiment is worth a closer scrutiny, for it has many ingredients to tell us as how the need to have generations of training was overcome.

Where do we go from here? Science and technology by their very definition ooze optimism. If we have failed once, no matter we should try again, this time learning from our failures. We have come a long way from those heady days of the fifties. We now look at science and technology less emotionally and with an economic sense as well. The country's infrastructure has also been built up, again not as much as we desire, but at least to an extent for addressing new challenges. The population is also becoming conscious of what technologies can do, and is asking for more. Sophisticated technologies are no more the exclusive prerogatives of the costly military systems. Toys have microprocessors, garments, memory alloys and cooking ovens have microwave tubes. Thanks to the new materials revolution in semiconductors, we have now chips for

everything; to add, to subtract, to play, to read and even to think! This provides us with another opportunity for our nation to push herself forward. For these technologies beckon with possibilities to overcome many of the social inequalities still prevalent in our society. For instance, computers and communication systems are ideally suited for educating our millions as the genetically derived seeds are for the drought prone agriculture. The market is there, the base is almost ready: what then is missing?

This time, I fear it is going to be the people. People who can think, who can lead, who can inspire and

more than anything else, work unstintingly. Unfortunately, many potential leaders of technologies are leaving our shores and are inspired by the revolution in far off lands. They are discouraged by the poverty of the land and by the apparent hopelessness in everyday life. They wonder whether we can encourage and sustain the pursuit of technologies in this country at all. But a generation just before yours stands out and beckons. It talks of the mountains climbed, of the rivers and deserts crossed to take the nation where she is today. Borrowing from Jessie Jackson, we can say that we might have been born in a slum, but the slum is not

born in us. What better challenge is required than a continuation of this dream.

But why should this dream be on technology? Here, I quote from the famous physicist Freeman Dyson: "Technology is a gift of God. After the gift of life it is perhaps the greatest of God's gifts. It is the mother of civilisations, of arts and of sciences...Technology continues to grow and to liberate mankind from the constraints of the past". I therefore say with the poet Yeats, "I have spread my dreams under your feet; tread softly because you tread on my dreams". □

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Feb. 19, Sunday 1989

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A valid GATE score is also accepted in place of CEED score for above admission.

Application Material

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Please enclose a crossed Demand Draft for Rs. 50/- drawn in favour of Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay and payable at Bombay.

Last Date for Issue
21 Nov., 88

Teaching and Evaluation at University Level

A twoday Workshop on "New Concepts in Teaching and Evaluation at University Level" was jointly organised by the Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed University) and Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (Deemed University) on 10th and 11th September 1988 at Gandhigram Campus. The inaugural session of the Workshop was chaired by Prof. Devendra Kumar, Vice-Chancellor, Gandhigram Rural Institute while Dr. Rajammal P. Devadoss, Vice-Chancellor of Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women delivered the keynote address.

The Chairman, in his introductory speech, highlighted the problems of students related to examinations, judging the abilities of students in 3 hour examinations, ever soaring examination fees, only 50% to 60% passes, affiliated college system, etc. To overcome such problems the Chairman stressed the need for the Deemed Universities to work as the path finders to promote the aspirations expressed in the National Education Policy in Higher Education. He urged all participants to contribute, practicable, forward looking and innovative ideas for result-oriented action programmes.

Dr. Rajammal P. Devadoss, in her keynote address said that according to the New Education Policy, Higher Education should provide opportunities to all concerned to reflect critical socio-economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing people and the nation. Education, through the knowledge and skills it furnishes, should facilitate national development.

She said that urgent action was needed on the following to promote the quality of education :

- (1) Revise and recast our syllabuses and educational programmes,
- (2) Improve the methods and approaches to teaching,
- (3) Introduce effective examination reforms,
- (4) Promote research activities,
- (5) Bring out publications, and
- (6) Plan for continuous teacher improvement programmes.

Dr. Devadoss also referred to the actions initiated by the Government of India for : Improving pay and service conditions of teachers; Improving the system of selection of teachers, their accountability and performances; Increasing the number of Autonomous Colleges; Starting Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU); Designing new courses; Strengthening Research and Development; Improving efficiency of teaching through installation of Computers; Supplying colour T.V. sets to about 2000 selected Colleges in phases during the Seventh Plan period; Setting up a National Testing Services (NTS); and Establishing new Rural Universities, etc.

In conclusion, she observed that the Universities should become a part of the community and be involved in all activities of education—be it Operation Black Board, Secondary Education or Non-formal Education. In fact, she said, Universities should be effective linkages between the community and the education system of the country. In addition, they should

help meeting the aspirations of people and prepare them to enter the 21st century as dynamic and vibrant citizens of this nation.

After the keynote address, the Director of the Workshop briefly explained the mechanics of the Workshop. Then all 51 participants representing 4 Universities, after careful deliberations, divided themselves into 5 groups.

To make teaching purposeful, evaluation specific and criterion based, five sample Evaluation Instruments were distributed to the Workshop participants for reference.

The areas of specialization of the groups included Teaching Languages, Humanities, Sciences, Home Science and Education. These groups elected their own chair persons and rapporteurs.

After two days intensive deliberations the workshop came out with several recommendations on (a) Restructuring the syllabus, (b) Teaching methods, (c) Examination reforms with checks and balances; and (d) Teacher Evaluation.

Management and Applications of Micrographics

The fourth 'Regional Seminar on Management and Applications of Micrographics', organised by the Micrographic Congress (India) and co-sponsored by Academy of Information Science (AIS); National Information Centre for Food Science and Technology (NICFCS) of the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) of the Government of India under its NISSAT programme, was held at

CFTRI, on 25-26 August, 1988. Mr. S.K. Mazumdar, Additional Director, CFTRI and Chairman, AIS, presided over the inaugural function at which Prof. A.N. Maheshwari, Principal, College of Education (NCERT), Mysore, was the Chief Guest. Dr. V.A. Kamath, Chairman, MCI, in his welcome address briefly dwelt on the aims and objectives of the Micrographic Congress and its activities, besides the World and Indian micrographics scenario. He made a strong plea for Government support for promoting in the country this highly sophisticated and multifaceted technology which is widely used in information management and handling in advanced countries.

At the six technical sessions, 15 papers were presented dealing with the various facets of micrographics, its interfaced technologies and the newly emerged optical disk technology. The keynote address entitled 'Role of Micrographics in Forensic Science' was delivered by Dr. P. Chandra Sekharan, Director, Forensic Science Department, Government of Tamilnadu. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. T. P. Sharma, Director, Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore. Some 100 persons, including 12 invited speakers and 75 delegates from various institutions and organisations from all over the country, participated in the seminar.

Training Course at IIT, Madras

The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, recently organised a Short-Term Training Course on "Form Work and Scaffolding: Design and Practical Applications" for Civil Engineers engaged in design and construction. The Course aimed at imparting know-

ledge in design of formwork and Scaffolding taking into account the practical, economic and structural considerations. It also highlighted the procedures involved in planning and construction of formwork and Scaffolding.

Sambalpur Varsity to Host East Zone Youth Festival

Now in their fourth year, the Inter-University Youth Festivals are organised by AIU with the financial support from the Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India. The first of the four Inter University Zonal Youth Festivals will be held at Sambalpur University, Sambalpur on 12-15 October, 1988. Shri J.B. Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa will inaugurate the Festival. 800 participants and officials from 40 East

Zone universities are expected to participate in Music, Dance, Theatre, Literary Activities and Fine Arts competitions. As a special feature, group discussions and seminars on the life and work of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru would also be held during the Festival as the youth's tribute on his birth centenary. The Festival will also comprise impromptu programmes of music and dance by the renowned judges giving a treat to the excited youth.

In order to project the cultural values of India it has been decided from this year that the events of One Act play, Skit, Mime, Group Song (Indian) and Fine Arts would be required to promote fundamental values of unity, integrity, truth, devotion, loyalty, etc. and denounce obscurantism, religious fanaticism, violence, superstition and fatalism.

INTER-UNIVERSITY YOUTH FESTIVALS 1988-89

Zone	Venues	Dates	Contact Cultural Coordinator
East	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur (Orissa)	Oct. 12-15, 1988	Dr. K.C. Dash NSS Coordinator Sambalpur University Sambalpur
South	Bharathidasan Univ., Tiruchirapalli Tamil Nadu	Oct. 25-28, 1988	Prof. H. Md. Salahudeen NSS Coordinator Bharathidasan Univ. Tiruchirapalli
North	C.S. Azad Univ. of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur U.P.	Nov. 13-16, 1988	Dr. D.C. Kulshrestha Dean, Students' Welfare C.S. Azad Univ. of Agriculture & Technology Kanpur
West	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore (M.P.)	Nov. 20-23, 1988	Dr. R.K. Dubey, Dean, Students' Welfare Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
National	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	Jan. 31 to Feb. 4, 1989	Prof. R.K.S. Chouhan Dean, Students' Affairs Indian School of Mines Dhanbad

Maritime Training Institute

Mr. Rajesh Pilot, Union Minister for Surface Transport recently inaugurated the Shipping Corporation of India's maritime training institute at Powai in north east Bombay. First of its kind in Asia, with a regional course on planned fleet maintenance and hull protection and set up by the Central Govt. which had approved the proposal of the International Maritime Organisation to establish a branch of the World Maritime University, the Institute will provide advanced and specialised training courses covering specific aspects of complex shipping and port operations for countries of the Asian and Pacific regions.

In addition to Indians, 25 participants from different countries in the Asia Pacific region would be attending the first course.

UGC Assistance for Music Dept. of Madras Varsity

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is reported to have sanctioned Rs. 40 lakhs to the University of Madras for its Music Department. The amount would be used to replace the old instruments and to bring out the several old techniques of rendering classical music and to construct a sound-proof auditorium.

New Projects for IIT, Madras

The Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, has sanctioned a Project entitled "Development of Lean Burn Engine for Automotive Application" for a period of two years to IIT-Madras at an estimated cost

of Rs. 9.75 lakhs. Dr. B. Nagalingam, Associate Professor, Mechanical Engineering Department, is the Principal Investigator. Another project entitled "LPCVD Polycrystalline Silicon MOSFET Technology for 3-D Integration" for a period of three years with a total cost of Rs. 36.77 lakhs has also been sanctioned by the Department

of Electronics, Electronic Commission. Prof. K.N. Bhat, Electrical Engineering Department, is the Principal Investigator with Prof. M.K. Achuthan, Shri P.R.S. Rao, Shri S. Karmalkar of Electrical Engineering Department and Dr. K. Gopinath of Mechanical Engineering Department as the Co-investigators of the Project.

News from Agril. Varsities

National Workshop on Pome Fruits

Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology organised a two-week National Workshop on Pome Fruits at its Krishi Vigyan Kendra/Extension Training Centre, Malangpora. The objective of the workshop was to impart skill to the participants in pome fruit production through an understanding of the cultural practices; layout of model orchard; high density plantation; concept of training and pruning; pre-and post-harvest technologies; fertilizer schedule; disease and insect-pest control potential and limitations of fruit marketing; fruit preservation and strategies for promotion of pome fruit production.

Sponsored by Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Agriculture and Co-operation, Directorate of Extension, New Delhi, the workshop was of immense value in increasing the professional competence of subject matter specialists, District Horticulture Officers by keeping them abreast with the latest 'know-how' in Pome fruit production and help in adoption of viable appropriate technologies, so that the fruits of research and innovations are harvested on farmer's field.

Lectures, group discussions,

demonstrations and study visits to University Research Stations/Departmental Orchards and Processing Units were also organised during the course of the workshop which was attended by over 25 participants from Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya.

TNAU Seed Planter

The scientists at the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) has developed a seed planter that consists of a simple frame on which the seed box, hitch bracket, handle, clutch mechanism and furrow closure are mounted. The entire unit is mounted on two wheels. The provision of cup feed type facilitates metering of groundnut seed without breakage. The power to operate the seed metering mechanism is taken from the ground wheel through clutch. The provision of clutch facilitates stopping of seed dropping at head lands. A square bar provided at the rear covers the seed which can be easily lifted by means of a rope when clods or trashes are accumulated. The furrow opener is very similar to the country plough in which adjustable/replaceable share point is provided. Provisions

exist for changing the spacing for different crops.

Seeds like groundnut, bengalgram, maize, sorghum and pluses can be sown as per the requirements of varieties, seed rate and plant

population to obtain good yield. The unit can cover an area of about one hectare per day at a cost of Rs. 62/ha resulting in a saving of Rs. 83/ha under the conventional method. The saving time is 12 hr/ha. The cost of the unit is Rs. 1200/-.

News from UGC

INSAT-1B Programme of UGC

Between 17th October to 31st October, 1988 the following schedule of telecast on higher education through INSAT-1B under the auspices of the University Grants Commission will be observed. The programme is of one hour duration every day from 12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. (Repeated from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.) and will be available on the TV Network throughout the country. For the viewers in Delhi and surrounding areas these programmes can be seen on the second channel.

17.10.88

"Figuring Our Society-Market Surveys"

"The Fight Against Hunger: Plants from the Test-tube"

"Liquid Crystals—II"

18.10.88

No Telecast

19.10.88

"In the Eye of an Insect"

"Art of Ajantha—III"

"Energy for the Future"

20.10.88

No Telecast

21.10.88

"Mister Klein Looks at Geometry"

"An Interview with Prof. Antony Hewish: Interplanetary Disturbances—II"

"Clean Air-Healthy Living"

22.10.88

"Indian Stick Fighting—I"

"James Whistler: Etchings"

"An Insult to Civilization"

23.10.88

No Telecast

24.10.88

"Pomology"

"Raw Materials: Platinum"

"One World One Language—I: Amateur Radio"

25.10.88

"Silicates"

"Playing with Sand and Water"

"Drug and Xenobiotic Metabolism"

26.10.88

"Building with Mud"

"Transport System in Animals"

"Exploring Our Land"

27.10.88

"Filters"

"Speeches on Speech—II"

"Secrets of Greenland Ice"

28.10.88

"The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra"

"An Interview with Prof.

"Antony Hewish: Pulsars—The Celestial Clocks"

29.10.88

"Indian Stick Fighting—II"

"Nikolai Lemonosov"

30.10.88

No Telecast

31.10.88

"Programme on NSS"

"Raw Materials: Diamonds"

"University Round Up"

News from Abroad

Cable Campus at Aston

Aston University in United Kingdom is to pioneer a £4 million campus-wide information technology experiment which will ultimately transform approaches to teaching and research throughout the university sector.

The university has been selected by the Department of Trade and Industry to host the first of four projects spearheading development of the scheme in Britain.

Aston's staff and students will have access via 2,500 computer terminals to a range of information services including provision of library and database facilities on an international basis. The scheme also incorporates an electronic mailing system allowing tutors to direct course materials to students

using personal computers, and students to submit their assignments from the terminals.

A computer cable network being installed around the university campus will also provide eight television and four video channels, enabling students to review lectures and work at their own pace. Provision is also being made for the use of interactive video.

Professor Sir Frederick Crawford, Aston's Vice-Chancellor said the project would have a "very considerable long term effect on the university".

For undergraduates, the level of face to face contact between tutors and students would be maintained, he said. In the long term interactive video might lead to more elements of self-study, and in research a substantial part of experimental work might eventually be replaced by computer simulation.

AIU Library

Established in 1965, the AIU Library has acquired over the years a valuable collection of books and documents on Higher Education. Among the topics prominently represented are Educational Sociology, Educational Planning, Educational Administration, Teaching & Teachers' Training, Examinations, Economics of Education and Country Studies. Developing fields of Adult Education, Continuing Education and Distance Education, and Educational Technology are also well stocked. The Library is particularly strong in its collection of reports whether they are on the setting up of different universities or on the state of Higher Education. Files of Annual Reports of different universities are also maintained. Readers are kept informed of the latest acquisitions through our column 'Additions to AIU Library'.

The Library also receives about a 100 periodical titles on Higher Education. All these are indexed regularly and a select list appears every month as 'Current Documentation in Education'.

Doctoral Degrees awarded during the preceding month are reported as 'Theses of the Month', while registrations made for such degrees are flashed as 'Research in Progress'. Bibliographies are also compiled and supplied on demand.

Research Scholars and students of education are welcome to use these resources. The Library is open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Access can also be had through inter library loan for which requisition must be made through your Librarian.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

A List of Research Scholars Registered for Doctoral Degrees of Indian Universities

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Psychology

1. Dwivedi, Archana. *Socio-cultural changes and interpersonal behaviour*. BHU. Dr. R.C. Mishra, Department of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
2. Pandey, Asha. *Reading problems in the preadolescents*. BHU. Dr. C.B. Dwivedi, Reader, Department of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
3. Pandey, Sangeeta. *Adjustment of women academics*. BHU. Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Department of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and Dr. Harikesh Singh, Department of Education, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
4. Singh, Gyan Shankar. *Information processing in sustained attention*. BHU. Dr. I.L. Singh, Department of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
5. Singh, Santosh Kumar. *Personality and memory*. BHU. Prof. B.S. Gupta, Department of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
6. Veena Kumari. *Relationship between arousal and performance*. BHU. Prof. B.S. Gupta, Department of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Sociology

1. Mukerjee, Sadhna. *Sagar mein shikshit karyojit mahilaon ka ek adhyayan*. HS Gour. Hr. R.M. Ram.
2. Singh, Aruna. *Cancer peedit rogiyon ke paripeksh mein parivar ka samajik evam arthik vyavahar*. BHU. Prof. G.C. Prasad, Department of Shalya Shalakyas, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. Tripathi, Pushpa. *Impact of different education methods on health of rural children and health care*. BHU. Dr. K.P. Shukla, Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

4. Trivedi, Rashmi. *Bega samaj mein samajik, sanskritik parivartan : Teen gramon ka talnatmak adhyayan*. HS Gour. Dr. Diwakar Sharma.

Social Work

1. Rajanmohan, K. *Cultural parameters and health status of fisher folk in Kerala*. Kerala. Dr. K. Madhavan Pillai, Assoc. Prof., Department of Community Medicine, Medical College, Trivandrum and Dr. G. Narayana Pillai, Prof., Department of Sociology, University of Kerala, Kariavattom.

Political Science

1. Hriday Shankar. *Bharatiya shasan aur rajneeti*. BHU. Prof. P.D. Kaushik, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
2. Pandey, Nagendra Kumar. *Bharatiya rashtrapati ka sanghiya karyapolika se sambandh*. BHU. Dr. T.N. Pant, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
3. Pathak, Narendra. *Role of Karpoori Thakur in Indian politics*. BHU. Prof. V.P. Gupta, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
4. Rajan, A. *Communal politics and coalition Governments in Kerala 1967-87*. Kerala. Dr. T. Varghese, Lecturer, Department of Politics, St. Johns College, Anchal.

5. Ranjeet Kaur. *Atankvad ka saidhantik vevechan*. BHU. Dr. C. Padia, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

6. Santosh Singh. *Third World politics*. BHU. Dr. P. Upadhyay, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

7. Singh, Nishi. *Bharatiya samvaidhanik vyavastha mein Rajya Sabha ka karya parak swaroop : 1975 ke pashehat Rajya Sabha ke karyakaran ke vishesh sandarbh mein*. HS Gour. Dr. (Mrs) Shobha Shankar.

8. Singh, Shashi. *South Asian affairs*. BHU. Dr. A.S. Mishra, Department of Political Science, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

9. Valsalamma, K. *A study of the factors influencing the electoral behaviour of women in Kerala, 1977-87*. Kerala. Dr. T. Varghese, Lecturer, Department of Politics, St. John's College, Anchal.

Economics

1. Baby, V.K. *Determinants of price cost margin in manufacturing industry*. Kerala. Dr. K.N.S. Nair, Data Bank and Computer Division, State Planning Board, Trivandrum.

Law

1. Govinda Pillai, K. Kochu. *Consensus ad-item in contracts*. Kerala. Prof. M. Krishnan Nair, Centre for Advanced Legal Studies of Research, Trivandrum.

2. Singh, Anil Kumar. *Corporate morality*. BHU. Prof. V.N. Singh, Department of Law, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. Singh, Ashok Kumar. *Child and the law with special reference to the child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986*. BHU. Shri Yogendra Singh, Department of Law, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Education

1. Kurien, Anu. *A study of the guidance needs of adolescent girls in colleges with special reference to marriage and family life*. Kerala. Dr. Mercy Abraham, Reader, Department of Education, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

2. Subhash, B. *Effect of disequilibrium, equilibrium approach in teaching Botany on achievement and cognitive development of pre-degree students*. Kerala. Dr. K. R. Sivadadan, Prof., Department of Education, University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

3. Thulasidharan, T. V. *An enquiry into the extent and use of welfare measures available to the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe students and their influence on the educational attainment and levels of aspiration*. Kerala. Dr. N.D. Joshi, Assistant Director, Centre for Adult Education and Extension, Kariavattom.

Commerce

1. Bharadwaj, Pankaj. *Deficit financing : An analysis of its developmental impact on the Indian economy*. BHU. Dr. V. Kumar, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

2. Chary, Kandala Perumandla. *Regulatory framework of multi national corporations in India*. BHU. Dr. Dipak Malik, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. Chauhan, Surendra Kumar. *Industrialisation and economic growth in U.P. during five year plans*. BHU. Dr. J. P. Singh, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

4. Gandhi, Pradeep. *U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation : A critical appraisal*. BHU. Dr. Prashant Kumar, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

5. Garg, Sanjay. *Corporate reporting in State Government enterprises in Uttar Pradesh*. BHU. Dr. M. B. Shukla, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

6. Jitendra Mohan. *Convertible debenture financing in Indian corporate sector*. BHU. Dr. K.M. Pandey, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

7. Kumar, Suresh. *The role and effectiveness of Regional Rural Banks in Khagaria District of Bihar*. Bhagalpur. Dr. S. L. Tulsyan, Reader, Department of Commerce, Koshi College, Khagaria.

8. Mishra, Shree Kant. *Performance appraisal of the Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation during 1980-81-1989-90*. BHU. Dr. Prashant Kumar, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

9. Pandey, Ravindra Kumar. *Impact of capital issue control on industrial development in India*. BHU. Dr. J.P. Singh, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi.

10. Rajeev Ranjan Kumar. *Performance of enterprises producing and selling minerals : A case study of Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL)*. BHU. Dr. K.K. Mishra, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

11. Ram Dhani. *Internal and external labour migration : Study of population and class displacement in Eastern U.P.* BHU. Dr. Dipak Malik, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

12. Sarkar, Subarna. *Capital structure and productivity of capital in Indian corporate sector*. BHU. Dr. K.M. Pandey, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

13. Satya Prakash. *Working performance of U.P. State Sugar Corporation*. BHU. Dr. S.P. Agrawal, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

14. Sharma, Kamallesh Chand. *Role of commercial banks in the agricultural finance of India*. BHU. Dr. C.P. Mall, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

15. Sharma, Sudhir. *Evaluation and appraisal of industrial licensing policy in India*. BHU. Prof. R.A. Singh, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Research in Progress

Universities/Institutes can ensure inclusion of their research scholars in this column by just endorsing us a copy of their communication to the research scholars approving of their research topics and allowing them to register for research. Kindly place the Association of Indian Universities on your regular mailing list for all such communications.

ment of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

16. Singh, Raj Kumar. *New strategy for agricultural development : A study of Khagaria District*. Bhagalpur. Dr. S.L. Tulsyan, Reader, Department of Commerce, Koshi College, Khagaria.

17. Srivastava, Sanjay. *Follow up and monitoring procedures in financial institution : A case study*. BHU. Dr. S.P. Srivastava, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

18. Tiwari, Subhash. *Problems of agricultural marketing : A case study of Sultanpur District*. BHU. Dr. M.N. Mishra, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

19. Yadav, Bachcha Ram. *Economic viability of dairy plants of Pradeshic Co-operative Dairy Federation Ltd. in Eastern District of U.P.* BHU. Prof. S.N. Mehrotra, Department of Commerce, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Home Science

1. George, Raja Kumary. *Teen ager's contribution to the money income of the family with special reference to Berhampur*. HS Gour. Dr. P.K. Patankar.

2. Mishra, Sudha. *The impact of family welfare programme in District of East Nimar : A comparison between areas of high implementations and low implementations*. HS Gour. Dr. S.R. Joshi, Govt. Degree College, Khandwa.

Management

1. Ershad Hussain, A. *An enquiry into the bank overdues in priority sector lending*. Kerala. Prof. S. Chidambara Iyer I.M.G., Trivandrum.

2. Sirayudeen, M. *A comparative study of the working of financial intermechanisms in the agricultural development of Kerala*. Kerala. Prof. S. Chidambara Iyer, I.M.G., Trivandrum.

HUMANITIES

Philosophy

1. Ikrungkao, Phramaha Prasit. *Recent trends in analytical philosophy*. BHU. Dr. S. Balakrishnan, Department of Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

2. Yadav, Tej Bahadur. *Kashmir Saiva aur Saiva Siddhanta mein antar*. BHU. Dr. K.P. Mishra, Department of Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. Yoon-Joong Nah. *Om—Its meaning and relation to the theory of Adv. vedantic interpretation*. BHU. Prof. L.N. Sharma, Department of Philosophy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Language & Literature

English

1. Ahuja, Amita. *William Inge : Quest for values in his plays*. BHU. Dr. J.B. Mishra, Department of English, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

2. Banerjee, Shipra. *Graham Greene : A critical study of his plays*. BHU. Dr. M.K. Chaudhary, Department of English, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. Pathak, Murali Dhar. *Love and marriage in the novels of E.M. Forster*. BHU. Dr. N. Siddiqui, Department of English, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

4. Sahni, Dil Bahadur. *Novels of Howard Fast*. BHU. Dr. A.K. Tripathi, Department of English, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

5. Samir, Priya. *Images and role conflict in the plays of Arthur Miller*. BHU. Dr. Sushila Singh, Department of English, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

6. Singh, Neera. *The plays of Charles Dickens : A genetic study*. BHU. Dr. A. Sinha, Department of English, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

7. Srivastava Anil Kumar. *The novels of John Galsworthy : A Sociological approach*. BHU. Dr. S.K. Sinha, Department of English, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

8. Srivastava, Niti. *Tennessee Williams : The vision of eros in his plays*. BHU. Dr. J.B. Mishra, Department of English, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

French

1. Jha, Gulab. *Etude Semasiologique et socio-culturelle d'un choix d'injures maithili et Françaises*. BHU. Prof. Prabhakara Jha, Department of French Studies, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Sanskrit

1. Malini, S. *Pradyumnabhudaya : A study*. Kerala. Dr. P. Syamala Devi, Lecturer, Department of Sanskrit, University of Kerala, Kariavattom.

2. Muthulekshmi, K. *Melpattur Narayanabhutta as a philosopher*. Kerala. Dr. K. Vijayan, Reader, Department of Sanskrit, University of Kerala, Kariavattom.

3. Santhosh, K. *Purvabharata Campa : A study*. Kerala. Dr. E. Easwaran Namputhiri, Prof., Department of Sanskrit, University of Kerala, Kariavattom.

4. Sureshkumar, S. *Sankalpasuryodaya : A study*. Kerala. Dr. P. Syamala Devi, Lecturer, Department of Sanskrit, University of Kerala, Kariavattom.

5. Viswarajan, N. *Ramaparvasya and his works : A study*. Kerala. Dr. N.P. Unni.

Hindi

1. Agrawal, Suman. *Parasi Hindi rangmanch : Sandarbh aur prakriti*. BHU. Dr. Narvadeshwar Rai, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

2. Babu Lal. *Bhakti kaleen bhakti karya : Alochanapratyalochana*. BHU. Dr. Mangala Prasad, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. Jain, Nathu Lal. *Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Agyeya aur Vidyaniwas Mishra ke nibandhon mein nibhit sanskritik chetana ka tulnatmak vishleshan*. HS Gour. Dr. R.D. Mishra.

4. Mishra, Kiran. *Yashpal ke upanyason mein nari asmita*. BHU. Dr. Vimla Singh, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

5. Pandey, Kalpana. *Acharya Ramchandra Shukla ke sahitya mein samajik dayitwa bodh*. BHU. S.N. Pandey, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

6. Pandey, Shashi Kala. *Nirala aur chhayahadottar Hindi kavita*. BHU. Dr. Sri Nivas Pandey, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

7. Pant, Kul Rajeev. *Sathhottari Hindi kavita mein vyan-gya*. HP. Dr. Anil Rakesh, Department of Hindi, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.

8. Sahab Singh. *Hindi Bhakti kavya aur pragatisheel alochana*. BHU. Dr. Radhe Shyam Dubey, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

9. Sharma, Anand Vardhan. *Nirala kee pragatisheel kavitaon kee rachanatmak labdhi*. BHU. Dr. Kashi Nath Singh, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

10. Singh, Ravinder Kumar. *Sant kavya kee samajik evam sahityik prasangikta*. HP. Dr. Lallan Rai, Department of Hindi, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.

11. Suman Lata. *Chhayavadi kavya parampara ke janavadi kavya*. BHU. Dr. Mohan Lal Tiwari, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

12. Thakur, Chaman Lal. *Kulluyee lok-sahitya mein chitrit samaj evam sanskriti*. HP. Dr. Mrs. Anjana Chauhan, Department of Hindi, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.

13. Thakur, Shailendra Kumar. *Bhakti kee drishti se Kabir aur Tulasi ka tulnatmak adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. Surya Narayan Dwivedi, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

14. Usha Rani. *Nagarjun ke upanyasan mein samajik chetna*. HP. Dr. Jagat Pal Sharma, Department of Hindi, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.

15. Verma, Smriti. *Yashpal ke katha-sahitya ke nari-patra: samajik pariprekshya mein*. HP. Dr. (Mrs) Anjana Chauhan, Department of Hindi, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.

16. Vyas, Deepa Rani. *Bhaktikaleen sant sahitya ka aehat shastriya adhyayan*. BHU. Dr. Nagendra Nath Upadhyay, Department of Hindi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Persian

1. Minayar, Ahmad Sadiq. *Persian literature in Afghanistan*. BHU. Dr. S.A.H. Jafarce, Department of Persian, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

History

1. Bhagirathi Prasad. *Technical investigations of some ancient Indian coinage*. BHU. Dr. Nisar Ahmad, Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

2. Mishra, Mamta. *History of pharmacy in Ancient India*. BHU. Dr. H.C. Bharadwaj, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. Rai, Vimal Kumar. *Pracheen Bharat mein arthik jeevan: Vaidic kal se Gupta kal tak*. BHU. Dr. A.L. Yadav, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

4. Yadav, Nirmala Devi. *Ganesh in Indian art*. BHU. Dr. T.P. Verma, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

THESES OF THE MONTH

A List of Doctoral Theses Accepted by Indian Universities

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Psychology

1. Chattopadhyay, Arun Kumar. *A comparative study of personality characteristics of rank athletes in the local school population for identifying differential diagnostic features*. Calcutta.

2. Nandi, Sibani. *Vocal expressions of emotions: An experimental study*. Calcutta.

3. Narayana Rao, T. *Certain personality and situational correlates of conformity*. Osmania.

4. Ochaney, Madhu. *Depression in elderly: A study of its psycho-social antecedents*. Delhi.

5. Shrivastava, Vijayalakshmi. *Intellectual abilities, interests and academic motivation of high school girl students in relation to their family occupation*. Magadh.

Sociology

1. Balasubramanian, K. *City function and city structure*. Bangalore. Dr. C. Rajagopalan, Head, Department of Sociology, Bangalore University, Bangalore and Dr. H. Ramachandran, Department of Sociology, Bangalore University, Bangalore.

2. Pandey, Radha Mohan. *Vicharadheen bandhyan kee samasya*. H.S. Gour. Dr. S.C. Tewari, Prof. (Retd.), Department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.

3. Sharma, Pramod Kumar. *Grameen Chhattisgarh mein parivar aur vivah ke badalate pratiman*. Ravishankar. Dr. Indra Dev, Head, Department of Sociology, Ravishankar University, Raipur.

4. Tiwari, Arvind. *Open prisons and their correctional programmes*. HS Gour. Dr. S.C. Tewari, Prof. (Retd.), Department of Criminology and Forensic Science, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.

Political Science

1. Daili, Ashikha. *Naga movement and political modernization, 1947-1975*. JNU. Prof. T.K. Oommen, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

2. Jain, Narendrakumar. *Assam kee rajnaitik samasya: Ek vivechan, 1947 se samjhote tak*. Devi Ahilya. Dr. J.A.L. Noha, Principal, Indore Christian College, Indore.

3. Mishra, Kamlesh Kumar. *Kshetriyavad tatha bhashavad kee avadharana ka Bharatiya rajnitik vyavastha per prabhav, 1956-1985*. Ghasidas. Dr. D.P. Shukla, C.M.D. College, Bilaspur.

4. Pande, Archana A. *Political thought and influence of Loknayak Aney*. Nagpur. Dr. Vasant Raipurkar, S.B. City College, Nagpur.

5. Sarkar, Krishnakanta. *Peasant political action in 24-parganas with special reference to Kakdwip and Gosaba*. Calcutta.

6. Sinha, Prabhas Chandra. *Antarctica : Problems of environment and development*. JNU. Prof. R.C. Sharma, Centre for International Politics, Organization and Disarmament, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

7. Soni, Seema. *Bharatiya samajyadi chintan parampara aur Dr. Rammanohar Lohiya*. Vikram. Dr. H.S. Sabarwal, Dean, Department of Students Welfare, Vikram University, Ujjain.

Economics

1. Arora, Deepa. *Role of lead bank in the development of District Muzafarnagar, 1970-80 : A case study of small and marginal farmers*. Roorkee.

2. Arora, Palkendra. *Ujjain sambhag ke dugdh vikas yojnaon ka adhyayan*. Vikram. Dr. G.K. Paras, Department of Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain.

3. Dholakia, Archana Ravindrarai. *Distribution and welfare implications of Government expenditure in India*. Baroda.

4. Jain, Vijaikumar. *Madhya Bharat mein sooti vastra adyogon mein andyogik sambandh*. Vikram. Dr. A.K. Bhattacharya, Department of Economics, Vikram University, Ujjain.

5. Mishra, Vinod Kumar. *Bharat mein bhandar grahon ka adhyayan : Kendriya Bhandar Griha Nigam ke vishesh sandarbh mein*. Durgawati. Dr. D.K. Sinha, G.S. College of Commerce and Economics, Jabalpur.

6. Prabbudas, Oguri. *Changing economic conditions of landless agricultural labour under varying agro economic regions : A case study of West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh*. Andhra.

7. Singh, Punam. *A study into the impact of irrigation on cropping programme and productivity in Jabalpur Division of Madhya Pradesh : A case study of Jabalpur and Balaghat District*. Durgawati. Dr. R. Dass, Prof. and Head, Department of Economics, Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur.

8. Tlanglawma. *Market imperfections and manpower planning : A study of methodological and conceptual problems with special reference to North East India*. NEHU. Prof. Shri Prakash, Department of Economics, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.

9. Vishnoi, Jhalkan Prasad. *Jabalpur Jile mein sinehit evam asinehit sheerish fasalon kee lagat evam prapti ka vishleshanatmak adhyayan*. Durgawati. Dr. Vinod Adudholia, D.N. Jain College, Jabalpur.

Law

1. Pandeya, Shreedatta Arvind. *In act of natural law doctrine on Indian Constitution*. HS Gour. Dr. H.N. Giri, Department of Law, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.

2. Rathod, Jaswantsinh Chandrasinh. *Protection of public interest through disclosures under the Companies Act, 1956 : A study of legal frame work*. Baroda.

Public Administration

1. Ovasdi, Jagdish Mitter. *Divisional railway administration in India : A case study of Northern Railway*. Panjab.

2. Padmanabha Lakshmi, Koduri Anantha. *Administration of sales tax in Andhra Pradesh*. Andhra.

Education

1. Abrol, Prem Chand. *Constraints in the educability of the Tribes—Gaddies, Gujjars and Bakerwals in Jammu Region*. Panjab.

2. Dutta, Indranee. *Self-concept and personality adjustment of girls through pubescence*. Gauhati. Dr. Krishna Prasad Bora, Prof. (Retd.), Department of Education, Gauhati University, Gauhati.

3. Kausbik, Narendra. *The long term effect of advance organizers upon achievement in biology in relating to reading ability, intelligence and scientific attitude*. Devi Ahilya. Dr. U.S. Choudhari, Department of Education, College of Education, Indore.

4. Pandya, Vandana Y. *A study of the effect of the presentation of easy and difficult listening material at five different rates on listening comprehensions*. Bhavnagar. Dr. (Miss) D.J. Modi.

5. Sunder Singh. *An investigation into the inter-relationship between achievement of certain concepts of physical chemistry and cognition and convergent production of semantic classes; relations and implications of the morphological model of structure of intellect*. Jamia. Dr. Devendra Joshi, Reader-Department of Teacher Training and Non-formal Education, Faculty of Education, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

Commerce

1. Bagodiya, Maheshchandra. *Bharat mein akhbari kagaz adyog mein lagat sanrachana—Nepa Mills Limited ka vishesh adhyayan*. Devi Ahilya. Dr. J.L. Bhandari, Lecturer, Govt Arts and Commerce College, Indore.

2. Gangele, Vidya. *Madhya Pradesh ka bidi adyog*. HS Gour. Dr. H.C. Sainy, Head, Department of Applied Economics and Business Management, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar.

3. Gauri Shankar. *A study of the role of self-actualisation in job-performance with special reference to selected organisations*. Delhi.

4. Samartha Bahadur Singh. *Agricultural Marketing in Nepal*. HP.

5. Tiwari, Awadh Kishore. *Constraints analysis of crop productivity in Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh*. Durgawati. Dr. V.P. Karwal, Keshernani College, Jabalpur.

6. Wagh, Arvind Kumar. *Raipur Sambhag kee krishi mandiyon (niyantrit krishi bazar) ka adhyayan*. Ravishankar. Dr. Prabhakar Pandey, Department of Commerce, C.M.D. College, Bilaspur.

Theses of the Month

Universities/Institutes can ensure that the theses accepted by them for award of doctoral degrees are regularly reported in this column by endorsing us a copy of the result announcements sent to the research scholars/supervisors. Kindly place the Association of Indian Universities on your regular mailing list for all such communications.

Home Science

1. Agrawal, Nutan. *The changing status and problems of aged people in urban families*. Durgawati, Dr. (Miss) Chhaya Rai, Department of Philosophy, Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur and Dr. R K. Gupta, B-55, M.I.G. DDA Flates, Near Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi.

2. Bhatnagar, Dipti. *A study on the development of refrigeration with special reference to home economics*. Vikram, Smt. S.K. Pandeya, Principal, Govt. Girls College, Bilaspur.

3. Jatar, Nandini Santosh. *Home Science education through residence course and its effect on the managerial practices of home makers in Nagpur City*. Nagpur. Dr. (Mrs.) Rajani Rai, L.A.D. College, Nagpur.

4. Palta, Aruna. *Assessment of the nutritional status of the rice mill workers of Raipur District*. Ravishankar. Dr. J.S. Tiwari, Department of Chemistry, Ravishankar University, Raipur.

Management

1. Basu, Prahlad Kumar. *Studies on the managerial aspects of public enterprises in India*. Delhi.

EDUCATION NEWS INDEX

A List of Select Articles and Editorials on Education from Newspapers received in the AIU Library during September, 1988

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

Anjaneyulu, D. Philosophy of Radhakrishnan. *Amrita Bazar Patrika* 5 Sept., 1988.

Radhakrishnan, Sarvepalli. Education : Basic concepts for emancipated Indian minds. *The Tribune* 4 Sept., 1988.

TIME to teach (Ed) *The Tribune* 4 Sept., 1988.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Jagan Nath. India hopes to attract more girls to schools. *The Indian Nation* 8 Sept., 1988.

Sham Lal. Life and letters : Humanities in the dump. *The Times of India* 10 Sept., 1988.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY & PLANNING

Academic Stripping (Ed) *The Hindustan Times* 21 Sept., 1988.

For Better education (Ed) *National Herald* 15 Sept., 1988.

Jacob, Kuruvila. Valuable suggestions of Kothari Commission. *The Hindu* 13 Sept., 1988

Prakash Chandra. National literacy campaign. *The Indian Nation* 10 Sept., 1988.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Bhattacharyya, Santosh. Universities, but not centres of excellence - I & II (The UGC's steps and their failures). *The Telegraph* 1 & 2 Sept., 1988.

Bora, Kamaleswar. The Autonomous colleges and Assam. *The Assam Tribune* 14 Sept., 1988.

Mahajan, V.S. Degraded varsities. *The Hindustan Times* 23 Sept., 1988.

Majumdar, Ananda. Jamia Bill : The pros and cons. *The Statesman* 1 Sept., 1988.

RAGGING IN Colleges (Ed) *Deccan Herald* 26 Sept., 1988.

REMOTE CONTROL (Ed) *Deccan Herald* 15 Sept., 1988.

REORDERING THE university mandate (Ed) *The Hindu* 14 Sept., 1988.

Sengupta, Sabyasachi. Gherao in colleges : Then and now. *Amrita Bazar Patrika* 20 Sept., 1988.

EDUCATION & POLITICS

Amrik Singh. Sacking Vice-Chancellors : Centre must intervene. *Deccan Herald* 23 Sept., 1988.

Majumdar, Bhaskar. How does IIT remain free of politics. *Amrita Bazar Patrika* 6 Sept., 1988.

OUSTER OF 7 VCS (Ed) *The Indian Nation* 5 Sept., 1988.

Srivastava, N.M.P. University politics in Bihar. *The Hindustan Times* 25 Sept., 1988.

CURRICULUM

Shaukat Ali. Setting a new paradigm in environment studies. *The Hindu* 6 Sept., 1988.

LANGUAGE & LANGUAGE POLICY

Krishnamurthy, Bh. Medium of instruction : The Indian dilemma. *The Hindu* 20 Sept., 1988.

Sengupta, Vivek. Of languages, Jets and Islam. *The Telegraph* 31 August, 1988.

Walia, Shelley. English language teaching : Unfixed hierarchy of literacy. *The Tribune* 4 Sept., 1988.

SCIENCE EDUCATION

Nagchaudhuri, B.D. The Indian aerospace effort. *Amrita Bazar Patrika* 20 Sept., 1988.

Sachidanand, N.N. To progress through S & T. *The Hindu* 20 Sept., 1988.

Shukla, Shyam N. Maladies of science in India. *The Pioneer* 27 Sept., 1988.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGES SCHEDULE OF ORIENTATION COURSES DURING 1988-89

The University Grants Commission has to start with, identified 48 Universities for the establishment of Academic Staff Colleges to provide facilities for orientation programmes for the University/College teachers. Each Academic Staff College will organise about 8 orientation courses of four weeks duration in a year. The enrolment of participants at each staff college would be 40 out of which 10-15% will be enrolled on an All-India basis. The remaining enrolment will be from within the area assigned to the College. Selected teachers will be treated as on duty. Lodging/boarding facilities to out-station participants will be provided by the host Universities.

The proposed schedule of orientation courses for the year 1988-89 at the different Academic Staff College is indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Proposed schedule of Orientation Courses for the year 1988-89	Address of the Director/Registrar of Academic Staff College	Sl. No.	Name of the University	Proposed schedule of Orientation Courses for the year 1988-89	Address of the Director/Registrar of Academic Staff College
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	(i) 1.8.88 to 1.9.88. (ii) 5.9.88 to 1.10.88. (iii) 6.10.88 to 8.11.88. (iv) 21.11.88 to 19.12.88 (v) 9.1.89 to 7.2.89 (vi) 13.2.89 to 15.3.89 (vii) 20.3.89 to 19.4.89 (viii) 20.4.89 to 19.5.89	Director ASC, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202 001.			(iv) 21.11.88 to 17.12.88 (v) 19.12.88 to 14.1.88 (vi) 23.1.89 to 18.2.89 (vii) 27.2.89 to 25.3.89. (viii) 3.4.89 to 28.4.89	
2.	Allahabad University	(i) 15.7.88 to 12.8.88 (ii) 5.9.88 to 1.10.88 (iii) 14.11.88 to 17.12.88 (iv) 2.1.89 to 31.1.89. (v) 11.2.89 to 14.3.89 (vi) 3.4.89 to 29.4.89	Director, ASC, University of Allahabad, Allahabad 211 002.	8.	University of Calicut	(i) July-88 (ii) July-August 88 (iii) July-August 88 (iv) August, 1988 (v) September, 1988 (vi) October, 1988 (vii) November, 1988 (viii) December, 1988 (ix) January, 1989	Director, ASC, Calicut University 673 635, Kerala.
3.	Andhra University	(i) 4.5.88 to 4.6.88 (ii) 20.6.88 to 19.7.88 (iii) 1.8.88 to 30.8.88 (iv) 12.9.88 to 11.10.88 (v) 1.11.88 to 30.11.88 (vi) 5.12.88 to 5.1.89 (vii) 20.1.89 to 20.2.89. (viii) 1.3.89 to 30.3.89.	Director, Incharge, ASC, Andhra University, School of Economics Building, Visakhapatnam.	9.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	Schedule to be decided.	Director, ASC, Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Bhanwarkuwa, Bombay Agra Road, Indore 452 001 (MP)
4.	Banaras Hindu University	(i) 26.7.88 to 20.8.88 (ii) 12.9.88 to 12.10.88 (iii) 21.11.88 to 17.12.88	Director, ASC, Deptt. of Mining Engineering Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221 005.	10.	Gauhati University, Guwahati	July 1988. (4-6 Courses Schedule to be decided)	Director, ASC, Gauhati University, Guwahati
5.	Bharathidasan University	(i) 18.7.88 to 13.8.88 (ii) 18.8.88 to 14.9.88 (iii) 19.9.88 to 15.10.88 (iv) 24.10.88 to 19.11.88 (v) 24.11.88 to 21.12.88 (vi) 26.12.88 to 24.1.89 (vii) 1.3.89 to 28.3.89 (viii) 4.4.89 to 30.4.89.	Director, ASC, Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli.	11.	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	(i) 20.6.88 to 17.7.88	Director, ASC, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.
6.	Bharathiar University	(i) 11.7.88 to 8.8.88 (ii) 22.8.88 to 19.9.88 (iii) 3.10.88 to 31.10.88 (iv) 14.11.88 to 12.12.88 (v) 4.1.89 to 2.2.89 (vi) 16.2.89 to 15.3.89	Registrar, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore 641 040.	12.	Guru Nanak Dev University	(i) 18.7.88 to 13.8.88 (ii) 1.9.88 to 28.9.88 (iii) 12.12.88 to 7.1.89 (iv) 2.3.89 to 30.9.89	Director, ASC, Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar 143 005.
7.	Bombay University	(i) 18.7.88 to 13.8.88 (ii) 16.8.88 to 14.9.88 (iii) 19.9.88 to 15.10.88	Incharge, ASC, Bombay University, Bombay	13.	Hyderabad University	(i) 1.7.88 to 31.7.88 (ii) 16.8.88 to 15.9.88 (iii) 1.11.88 to 30.11.88 (iv) 2.1.89 to 1.2.89 (v) 15.3.89 to 14.4.89 (vi) 1.5.89 to 31.5.89.	Director, ASC, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
				14.	Dr. H S. Gour University, Sagar	(i) 4.7.88 to 30.7.88 (ii) 8.8.88 to 3.9.88 (iii) 12.9.88 to 8.10.88 (iv) 14.11.88 to 10.12.88 (v) 26.12.88 to 21.1.89 (vi) 30.1.89 to 25.2.89	Director, ASC, Dr. H.S. Gour University, Sagar 470 003
				15.	Jamia Millia Islamia University	(i) 2.8.88 to 1.9.88 (ii) 15.9.88 to 14.10.88 (iii) 1.11.88 to 1.12.88 (iv) 15.12.88 to 14.1.89	Director, ASC, Jamia Millia Islamia University, Jamia

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		(v) 15.2.89 to 2.3.89	Nagar, New Delhi.	25.	Mysore University	6 courses will be conducted, 1st course will be start- ed from July, 1988	Director ASC, Mysore University, Mysore-570 005
16.	Jodhpur University Jodhpur	(i) 19.5.88 to 4.6.88 (ii) 18.7.88 to 13.8.88 (iii) 12.9.88 to 8.10.88 (iv) 14.11.88 to 10.12.88 (v) 19.12.88 to 14.1.89 (vi) 6.3.89 to 1.4.89	Director, ASC, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	26.	North Eastern Hill University	(i) 11.7.88 to 6.8.88 (ii) 16.8.88 to 12.9.88 (iii) 19.9.88 to 15.10.88 (iv) 21.10.88 to 19.11.88 (v) 21.11.88 to 17.12.88	Joint Director, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong-793001
17.	Karnatak University	(i) 1.7.88 to 28.7.88 (ii) 1.8.88 to 28.8.88 (iii) 1.9.88 to 28.9.88 (iv) 1.10.88 to 28.10.88 (v) 1.11.88 to 28.11.88 (vi) 1.12.88 to 28.12.88 (vii) 1.1.89 to 28.1.89 (viii) 1.2.89 to 28.2.89 (ix) 3.3.89 to 30.3.89	Director, ASC, Karnatak University, A-17, K.U. Campus, Pavate Nagar, Dharwad 580 003.	27.	Osmania University	(i) 2.5.88 to 29.5.88 (ii) 4.7.88 to 31.7.88 (iii) 5.9.88 to 1.10.88 (iv) 14.11.88 to 10.12.88 (v) 2.1.89 to 29.1.89 (vi) 20.2.89 to 19.3.89	Director, ASC, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500 134
18.	University of Kashmir	(i) June, 1988 (ii) July, 1988 (iii) October 1988 (iv) November, 1988 (Schedule to be decided)	Director, ASC, Kashmir University, Hazarat Bal, Srinagar-190 006	28.	Patna University	(i) 23.5.88 to 18.6.88 (ii) 4.7.88 to 30.7.88 (iii) 22.8.88 to 17.9.88 (iv) 21.11.88 to 17.12.88 (v) 9.1.89 to 4.2.89 (vi) 19.2.89 to 8.3.89	Director, ASC, Patna University, Patna-800 004.
19.	University of Kerala	(i) 14.7.88 to 11.8.88 (ii) 1.9.88 to 28.9.88 (iii) 3.10.88 to 30.10.88 (iv) 3.11.88 to 30.11.88 (v) 24.11.88 to 21.11.88 (vi) 2.1.89 to 29.1.89 (vii) 1.2.89 to 28.2.89 (viii) 2.3.89 to 30.3.89	Director, College Development Council, University of Kerala Trivandrum-695 034	29.	Poona University	(i) 4.6.88 to 23.7.88 (ii) 5.7.88 to 27.8.88 (iii) 26.9.88 to 22.10.88 (iv) 14.11.88 to 10.12.88 (v) 26.12.88 to 23.1.89 (vi) 6.2.89 to 4.3.89 (vii) 20.3.89 to 18.4.89	Director, ASC, Poona, University, Pune-411007
20.	Kuruk- shetra University	(i) 1.7.88 to 28.7.88 (ii) 31.8.88 to 27.9.88 (iii) 26.10.88 to 22.11.88 (iv) 30.11.88 to 27.12.88 (v) 11.1.89 to 7.2.89 (vi) 22.2.89 to 21.3.89	Director, ASC, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-132 119	30.	Panjab University	(i) 1.7.88 to 31.7.88 (ii) 16.8.88 to 15.9.88 (iii) 1.11.88 to 30.11.88 (iv) 2.1.89 to 1.2.89 (v) 15.3.89 to 14.4.89 (vi) 1.5.89 to 31.5.89	Director, ASC, Panjab University, ICSSR Complex, Chandigarh-160 014
21.	Lucknow University	(i) 3.9.88 to 30.9.88 (ii) 14.11.88 to 10.12.88 (iii) 26.12.88 to 21.1.89 (iv) 1.2.89 to 28.2.89 (v) 1.6.89 to 30.6.89	Director, ASC, Lucknow University, Lucknow	31.	Ranchi University	(i) 25.7.88 to 21.8.88 (ii) 5.9.88 to 1.10.88 (iii) 21.11.88 to 17.12.88 (iv) 9.1.89 to 4.2.89 (v) 13.2.89 to 11.3.89 (vi) 20.3.89 to 15.4.89	Director, ASC, Ranchi University, Ranchi
22.	Madras University	(i) 18.7.88 to 15.8.88 (ii) 29.8.88 to 26.9.88 (iii) 10.10.88 to 7.11.88 (iv) 21.11.88 to 19.12.88 (v) 5.1.89 to 2.2.89 (vi) 20.2.89 to 16.3.89	The Registrar, Madras University, Madras-600005	32.	Pondi- cherry University	Schedule to be decided	Director, ASC, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry 505 001
23.	Madurai Kamaraj University	(i) 23.5.88 to 20.6.88 (ii) 4.7.88 to 2.8.88 (iii) 16.8.88 to 14.9.88 (iv) 28.9.88 to 29.10.88 (v) 21.11.88 to 19.12.88 (vi) 18.1.89 to 16.2.89 (vii) 3.3.89 to 31.3.89	Director, College Development Council, Madurai Kamaraj University Madurai-625 021	33.	Rajasthan University	(i) 17.8.88 to 10.9.88 (ii) 21.9.88 to 15.10.88 (iii) 16.11.88 to 10.12.88 (iv) 21.12.88 to 13.1.89 (v) 1.2.89 to 28.2.89 (vi) 15.3.89 to 8.4.89	Director, ASC, Rajasthan University, Jaipur
24.	Marath- wada University	(i) 25.7.88 to 20.8.88 (ii) 3.10.88 to 29.10.88 (iii) 14.11.88 to 10.12.88 (iv) 3.2.89 to 29.2.89 (v) 4.3.89 to 31.3.89	Director, ASC, Marathwada University, University Campus Aurangabad-431004	34.	Saurashtra University	(i) 4.7.88 to 3.8.88 (ii) 16.8.88 to 14.9.88 (iii) 3.10.88 to 2.11.88	Director, ASC, Saurashtra University, University Campus, Kalawad Road, Rajkot
				35.	Utkal University	(i) 20.6.88 to 16.7.88 (ii) 1.8.88 to 27.8.88 (iii) 12.9.88 to 7.10.88 (iv) 31.10.88 to 20.11.88 (v) 12.12.88 to 7.1.89 (vi) 23.1.89 to 18.2.89	Director, ASC, Utkal University Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar 751 004

For full details please contact or write to the DIRECTOR, ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGE, OR REGISTRAR of the concerned University. Announcement regarding orientation courses at the remaining Academic Staff Colleges will be made shortly.

इन्दिरा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY

YMCA Cultural Centre, 1, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110 001

Applications are invited from Indian citizens for filling up the following posts in the Indira Gandhi National Open University :

(1) PROFESSOR

English, Mathematics, Psychology, Performing Arts and Professor/Editor.

Scale of Pay : Rs. 4500-150-5700-200-7300 plus usual allowances as admissible under the University rules.

Qualifications :

(i) Other than Professor/Editor

Essential : An eminent scholar with published work of high quality actively engaged in research. Ten years experience of teaching, research and/or extension. Experience of guiding research at doctoral level.

OR

An outstanding scholar with established reputation who has made significant contribution to knowledge.

Explanation : F.P.M. (Indian Institutes of Management Doctoral Programme) will be treated as equivalent to a Doctoral degree of a University.

(ii) Professor Editor

Essential : (a) An eminent scholar with published work of high quality actively engaged in research, or (b) First or high second class Master's Degree in English and Ph.D. or published work of equivalent merit, or (c) First or high second class Master's Degree in Mass Communication/Journalism/Linguistics with Ph.D. or published work of equivalent merit and with high level competence in English, and (d) 10 years experience of teaching research. Experience in editing academic publications of University level text-books in a reputed organisation.

Desirable : Eminent scholars with published research work and administrative experience preferred.

(2) READERS

Computer Science, Geography, Mathematics, Home Science, Nutritional Sciences, Women's Education.

Scale of Pay : Rs. 3700-125-4950-150-5700 plus usual allowances as admissible under the University rules.

Qualifications

(i) For Disciplines other than Computer Science

Good academic record with a doctoral degree or equivalent published work. Evidence of being actively engaged in (a) research, (b) innovation in teaching methods, or (c) production of teaching materials. Five years experience of teaching, research and/or extension (provided that at least three years are as lecturer or in an equivalent position. This condition may be relaxed in the case of the candidates with outstanding record of teaching/research.

(ii) Computer Sciences

Good academic record with a doctoral degree or equivalent published work. Evidence of being actively engaged in (a) research and (b) innovation in teaching methods or (c) production of teaching materials. Five years experience of teaching and/or research or work experience in Computer applications provided that at least three years are as a lecturer or in any equivalent position associated with Computer Systems.

OR

(a) Master's degree in Computer Science or Master's degree in any discipline with a Diploma in Computer Science or a Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science/Electronics and Telecommunications;

(b) Minimum five years experience in Computer System Development, Computer Programming and in conducting Training programmes in Computer Science/Data Communications, Computer Systems models and performance evaluation/Software Engineering/Artificial Intelligence/knowledge based systems/Pattern recognition/Digital Image process/Micro Computer Architecture and Computer graphics. Excellent oral and written communication ability.

(3) LECTURERS

Engineering & Technology, Management Studies and Sociology.

Scale of Pay : Rs. 2200-75-2800-100-4000 plus usual allowances as admissible under the University rules.

Qualification

Essential : Master's degree in relevant subject with atleast 55% marks or its equivalent grade and good academic record or an equivalent degree from a foreign university.

Desirable : A Doctor's degree in the relevant subject or research work of an equally high order.

Eligibility : Only those candidates who besides fulfilling the minimum academic qualifications as mentioned above, have qualified in an entrance test to be conducted by the University for the purpose will be eligible for consideration for appointment as lecturer. The details of the entrance test as well as places at which such tests would be conducted, would be intimated to the candidates at least a month in advance.

(4) ACADEMIC ASSOCIATES

Economics, Sociology, Public Administration, Psychology, History, Mathematics, Computer Science, Performing Arts, Life Sciences, Rural Development, Engineering & Technology, Library & Information Science, Women's Education & Management Studies.

Candidates may also apply in Physics discipline. The following general conditions are applicable to all posts :

(a) Additional qualifications : Experience and proven ability in imparting education through various communication media and innovation in distance teaching methods and materials.

(b) Job requirements : Academics of the University will have the following responsibilities :

1. Curriculum and course development.
2. Preparation of sub-instructional print material.
3. Preparation of and participation in the production of audio-video materials.
4. Participation in contact programmes, workshops, weekend programmes, summer institutes, face-to-face teaching etc.
5. Undertaking of research—individual, institutional, sponsored, etc.

In addition to pay, the posts carry all allowances as per UGC norms. Higher start, in the prescribed scale may be given in deserving cases on the recommendation of the Selection Committees. In a few cases, the University would be able to provide accommodation.

Some posts of Lecturers/Academic Associates are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates as per rules. If no suitable candidate is found from SC/ST categories, the posts will be treated as unreserved and selection will be made from the general candidates.

Candidates called for interview from outside Delhi will be paid single second class railway fare to and fro by the shortest route from their place of residence/work. Canvassing in any form by or on behalf of a candidate will be a disqualification. Applications received after the last date or without complete information will not be entertained.

NOTE

(1) It will be open to the University to consider the names of suitable candidates who may not have applied. Relaxation of age and any of the qualifications may be made in exceptional cases, in respect of all the posts on the recommendation of the Selection Committee.

(2) The University reserves the right not to fill up any of the vacancies advertised if the circumstances so warrant.

Scale of Pay : Rs. 2000-60-2300-EB-75-3200-100-3500 plus usual allowances as admissible under the University rules.

Qualifications : Good academic record with at least second class ('C' in the seven point scale) Master's degree in the relevant subject from an Indian University or an equivalent degree from a foreign university. Candidates having M.Phil. degree or a recognised degree beyond Master's level or published work and also experience in distance teaching will be given preference.

Age limit for persons to be recruited as Academic Associates is 30 years.

The prescribed application forms can be had from the Registrar, Indira Gandhi National Open University, YMCA Cultural Centre, 1 Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110 001, on a written request by post and accompanied by a self-addressed envelope (size 28 x 13 cms) bearing postage stamps of Rs. 1.10. Complete application forms along with attested copies of degrees, other certificates, mark sheets, published research articles, experience etc. should reach the Registrar at the above address on or before 26th October, 1988.

REGISTRAR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

KUMAUN UNIVERSITY, NAINITAL

Advertisement No. 1156

Dated : 29.9.1988

Applications for the following posts are invited by 15 Nov., 1988 on prescribed form obtainable from the office of the Registrar, Kumaun University, Nainital-263 001 (UP) by sending a self-addressed (9" x 6") envelope and crossed postal order/Bank Draft for Rs. 15/- payable to the Finance Officer, Kumaun University, Nainital. Money orders are not acceptable. Candidates who have already applied in response to the ADVT. No. 1199 Dt. 25.11.85, 1477 Dt. 21.1.85, 302 Dt. 30.5.87 for the post of Professor Economics. ADVT. No. 1477 Dt. 21.1.85, 1199 Dt. 25.11.85, 302 Dt. 30.5.87, 953 Dt. 29.9.87 for Reader Law. ADVT. No. 562 Dt. 22.6.88 for lecturer Pol. Science, ADVT. No. 773 Dt. 4.8.86, 302 Dt. 30.5.87 and 1782 Dt. 2.2.88 for Lecturers English, ADVT. No. 1946 Dt. 14.3.88 for Lecturer Geology, ADVT. No. 54 Dt. 7.4.88 Lecturer Psychology need not apply again. However, they may send the latest addition to their qualifications, changes of address etc., if any.

Sl. No.	Department	Professor 4500-7300	Reader 3700-5700	Lecturer 2200-4000	Specialization
1.	Geology	1R	—	1R	Palaeontology
2.	History	1TLR	—	1TLR	—
3.	Zoology	1R	—	—	—
4.	Sanskrit	—	1TLR	—	—
5.	Pol. Science	—	—	1R 1TLR	—
6.	Law	—	1TLR	—	—
7.	Chemistry	—	—	1Lv	Inorganic Chem.
8.	Economics	1TLR	—	—	—
9.	English	—	—	3R, 1Lv	—
10.	Psychology	—	—	2TLR	—
11.	Tourism	—	—	1R	—

Note—R, implies regular, TLR, implies temporary likely to be Regular, Lv, implies leave vacancy.

Qualifications

1. For the Post of Professors

Either—Eminent scholarship with published work of high quality and active engagement in research and ten years experience of teaching or research and experience of guiding research at doctorate level

OR

Outstanding scholarship with established reputation for significant contribution to knowledge.

2. For the Post of Readers

(i) Good academic record with a doctorate degree or equivalent published work and active engagement in research or innovation in teaching methods or production of teaching materials; and

(ii) Five years experience of teaching or research including at least three years as Lecturer or in equivalent position.

3. For the Post of Lecturers (Except Tourism)

(a) a doctorate degree or research

work of an equally high standard in relevant subject, and

(b) consistently good academic record with first or high second class master's degree or an equivalent degree of a foreign University in relevant subject.

5. For the Post of Lecturer Tourism

(a) M.A. in Geography or History or Economics with a doctorate degree in the subject of study concerned or Research work of equally high standard in a relevant subject, and

(b) consistently good academic record with first or high second class master's degree or an equivalent degree of a foreign university in a relevant subject.

(c) P.G. diploma in Tourism and well versed in field experience of travel trade.

Further details regarding qualifications, service terms and permissible relaxations in qualifications will be provided with application form. Preference will be given to SC/ST/disabled

candidates if otherwise considered suitable by the Selection Committee. Applications form will not be sent by post after 10 Nov., 1988 and applications on plain papers, received after due date are not acceptable.

**R. C. Pant
REGISTRAR**

MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY

ROHTAK

Advertisement No. 5/88

Applications on prescribed form are invited for the following posts :

1. Professors : Chemistry — (one), Music — (one) Journalism & Mass Communication — (one)

2. Readers : Chemistry — (one), Geography — (one), Pharmaceutical Sciences — (one), Economics — (one), History — (one) (for Regional Centre, Rewari)

3. Lecturers: Chemistry — (one)

Field of Specialisation

Reader in Geography : Research specialisation in any Branch of Social/ Human Geography from a Political Economy perspective, or in quantitative Physical Geography (preference shall be given to candidates with specialised knowledge of and experience of teaching Post-graduate classes in advance (quantitative techniques).

Qualifications for the Post of Reader in Pharmaceutical Sciences Department

"Good academic record with first or high second class Master's Degree in Pharmacy with Doctor's Degree or equivalent published work. Independent published work (in addition to the published work mentioned above) with at least 8 years' Teaching Guiding Research/Industrial/Professional experience essential."

Note

- (1) For other posts, U.G.C.'s qualifications
- (2) The candidates who have already applied in response to Advertisement Nos. 2/88 & 4/88 need not apply again.

U.G.C. qualifications and pay-scales

for all categories of the teaching posts. Other allowances and benefits of Contributory Provident Fund admissible as per University rules. Higher start admissible in deserving cases. Knowledge of Hindi essential for all posts. Number of posts is liable to be increased or decreased.

The applications will be screened by the Committee to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Screening Committee will be competent to screen applicants and classify them on the basis of qualifications and experience and call for interview only the selected candidates. It shall not be obligatory on part of the University to call all candidates for interview.

Reservation for Ex-servicemen/B.C./S.C./S.T. candidates as per rules. However, where the candidates under reserved categories are not available, the posts will be filled from amongst the general category's candidates.

Applications are to be submitted on the form prescribed for Class 'A' Officers alongwith attested testimonials and crossed Postal Order(s) for Rs. 10/- drawn in favour of the Finance Officer, M.D. University, Rohtak, payable at the Post Office, Rohtak. Applications (through proper channel from those in employment) complete in all respects should reach the Asstt. Registrar (Estt.) (Teaching), M.D. University, Rohtak by 27.10.1988. Incomplete applications or applications received after the expiry of last date shall not be entertained. The application forms can be had from the Press Manager, M.D. University, Rohtak on payment of Rs. 2/- at the counter and Rs. 3/- by ordinary post.

REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

Advertisement No. 6/1988

Applications for the following posts are invited upto 22-10-1988 on the prescribed form obtainable on payment of Rs. 5/- in cash or by crossed postal order for Rs. 12/- in case the form is desired by Registered post, payable to the Registrar, University of Allahabad, Allahabad. Envelope containing applications forms should be superscribed with the name of the post.

Applications should be accompanied with copies of books and reprints of research papers published and attested copies of testimonials.

Those who have already applied for these posts in reference to earlier advertisements are also required to apply afresh on the prescribed form :

I. Permanent Professor in

(a) Hindi—One, (b) Arabic & Persian—One, (c) Ancient History—Two (One in Socio Econ. History), (d) Medieval & Modern History—Two, (e) Physics—One, (f) Chemistry—Four, (g) Botany—One, (h) Zoology—Two, (i) Commerce—One, (j) Law (Juris.)—One, (k) Computer Science—One.

For one post of Professor in Medieval & Modern History, preference will be given to those having specialisation in Western History."

II. Temporary Professor in

(a) Hindi (Jayseepeeth)—One, (b) Education—One.

III. Permanent Reader in

(a) English—One, (b) Urdu—One, (c) Philosophy—One, (d) Psychology—Two, (e) Ancient History—One, (f) Geography—One, (g) Politics—One, (h) Education—Two, (i) Physics—One, (j) Chemistry—Four, (k) Maths—Two, (l) Geology—One, (m) Home Science—One, (n) Economics—Three, (o) Stat.—One, (p) Computer Science—Three.

For the post of Reader in Ancient History, Preference will be given to those having specialization in Pre-History or Proto History or Historical Archaeology".

IV. Temporary Reader in

(a) Sanskrit—One, (b) English—Two, (c) Physics—Two, (d) Palaeobotany—One, (e) Electronics & Communication—One, (f) Computer Science—One.

V. Permanent Lecturer in

(a) Chinese—One, (b) Hindi—One, (c) Telugu—One, (d) Bengali—One, (e) Tamil—One, (f) English—Two (One for lady), (g) Arabic & Persian—Two (One Lady lecturer), (h) Philosophy—Two, (i) Geography—One, (j) Politics—One, (k) Education—One, (l) Maths—One, (m) Geology—One (n) Def. Studies—Two, (o) Commerce—One, (p) Statistics—One, (q) Law—One, (r) Physical Education—Two, (s) Electronic & Communication—One, (t) Computer Science—Five, (u) Lady Teacher—Applied Arts & Crafts—1
Scale Rs. 430-685/-.

The candidate must possess a degree/diploma in Applied Arts & Crafts from any recognised University/Institution.

A degree or diploma in Home Science will be an additional qualifications.

VI. Temporary Lecturer in

(a) Social Anthropology—One, (b) English—Two, (c) Med & Mod. History—Two, (d) Geography—Two, (e) Political Science—Three, (f) Chemistry—One, (g) Physics—One, (h) Botany—Two, (i) Law—One, (j) Electronic & Communication—Three (k) Computer Science—One.

Note : Professors in Hindi (Jayseepeeth & Education).

Reader in Botany.

Lecturers in Sanskrit, Botany & Law These posts are likely to be permanent.

Salary Scale

For Professors : Rs. 4500-7300

For Readers : Rs. 3700-5700

For Lecturers : 2200-4000

Note : (1) Qualifications & requirements for the posts will be the same, as laid down in the Statutes of Allahabad University amended upto date which will be supplied along with the application form.

(2) In exceptional cases the applications may be entertained after the last date under the order of Vice-Chancellor.

Preferential qualifications

(1) For the Post of Professor in Chemistry, Preference will be given to those having specialisation in Modern Spectroscopy or Chemical Instrumentation. It will be applicable for one post only.

Other Conditions for Permanent Posts only

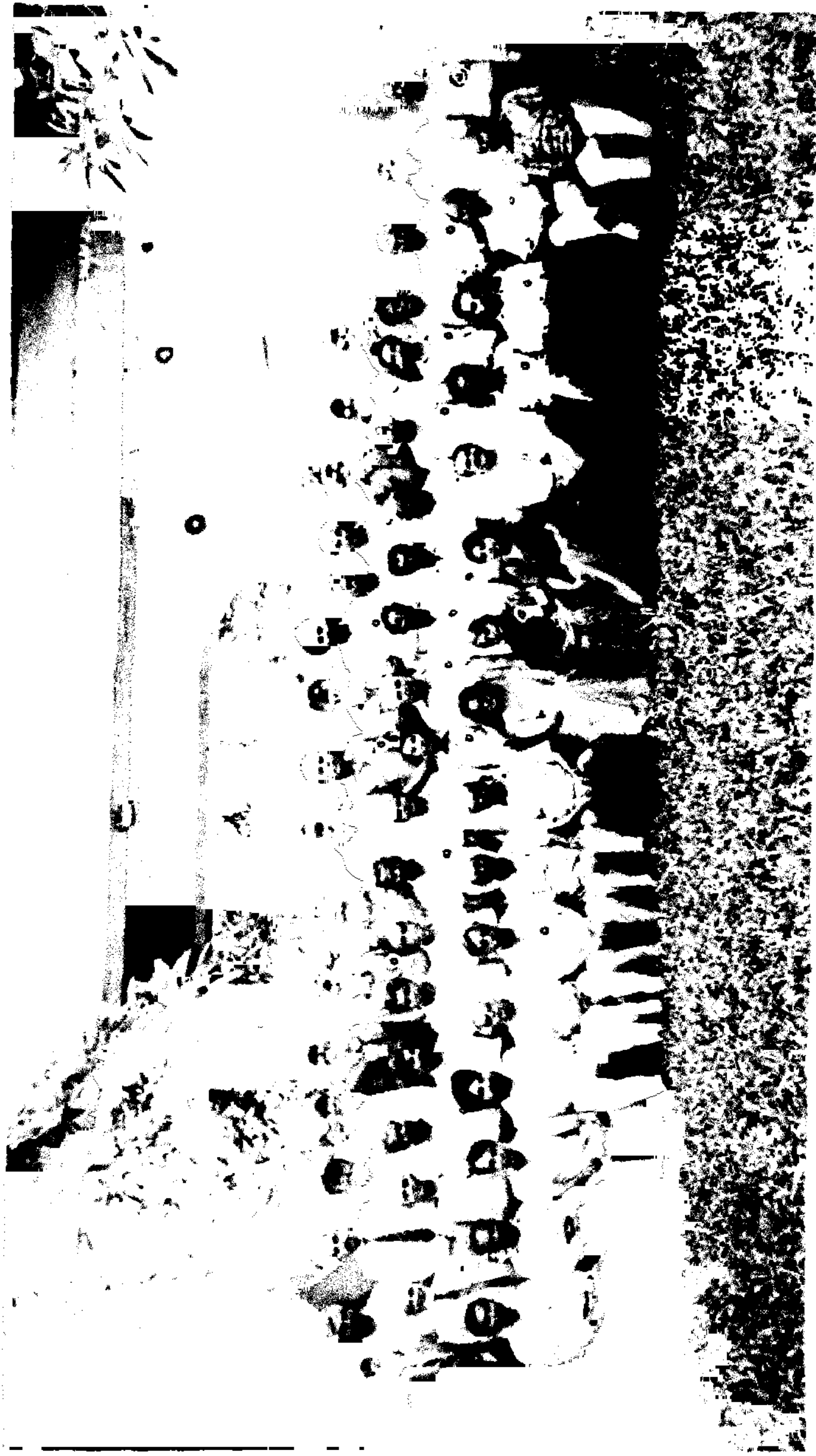
- The period of probation shall be one year.
- The incumbents will get the benefit of provident fund as per rules.
- The age of superannuation shall be sixty years.

CANVASSING WILL BE A DISQUALIFICATION

N.B. : The University reserves the right to fill up the vacancies according to the number of Posts available on the day of Selection/Appointment which may include even reduction in the number of posts advertised.

R.P. Singh
REGISTRAR

Group Discussion-cum-Orientation Programme



Participants at the Group Discussion-cum-Orientation Programme on Public Relations in Educational and Research Institutions organised by AIU at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF KERALA**TRIVANDRUM****NOTIFICATION**

No. Ad. DI(1) 2988/88

Applications in the prescribed form are invited from qualified candidates for appointment to the post of one Reader at the English Language Teaching Centre in the University Institute of English. The post is treated as 'open'.

Qualifications

Essential: (1) M.A. in English with atleast 50% of marks.

(2) Ph. D. in English Language Teaching.

(3) Five years experience in the production of E.L.T. Materials and/or designing E.S.P. courses.

(4) Five years experience of appropriate teaching.

Desirable: (1) Publication of Research papers relating to development of ELT curricula.

(2) Language Laboratory experience (minimum one year).

Scale of Pay: Rs. 1950-2950

Age limit: Not more than 45 years as on 1.1.1988 (Relaxation of 5 years in the case of SC/ST candidates and 3 years in the case of Backward Community candidates will be allowed.)

Applications forms and details can be had from the University office on production of a request together with an SBT pay-in-slip for Rs. 2/- remitted to KUF account or a crossed postal order for Rs. 2/- (in the case of candidates residing outside the State only) to the Finance Officer, University of Kerala, Trivandrum. Request for the application forms should be addressed to the Deputy Registrar (Admn. II), University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

The last date for receipt of completed applications is 5.11.1988.

S.K. Rajagopal
REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

Advertisement No. 4/1988

WANTED

Professors (Rs. 4500-150-5700-200-7300)

1. One in Law
2. One in Zoology
3. One in Persian
4. One in Hindi
5. One in Economics
6. One in Mathematics

Readers (Rs. 3700-125-4050-150-5700)

7. Two in English
8. One in Linguistics, Deptt. of English

9. One in Labour Economics, Deptt. of Economics

10. Three in Education

11. One in Sociology (Specialisation in Political Sociology/Sociology of Education)

12. Two temporary in Physics

13. One in Business Administration, Faculty of Commerce.

Lecturers (Rs. 2200-75-2800-100-4000)

14. One temporary in English

15. One permanent and one temporary in Sociology

16. One in Sanskrit

17. Three in Education

18. One temporary in Med. & Mod. Indian History

19. One temporary in Social Work

20. Two permanent and one temporary in Physics

21. Two permanent and one temporary in Chemistry

22. One in Political Science (International Studies)

23. Two temporary in Applied Economics, Faculty of Commerce.

Minimum Qualifications for Professors

Eminent scholarship with published work of high quality and active engagement in research and ten years' experience or teaching or research and experience of guiding research at doctorate level;

OR

Outstanding scholarship with established reputation for significant contribution to knowledge.

Minimum Qualifications for Readers

(a) Good academic record with a doctorate degree or equivalent published work, and active engagement in research or innovation in teaching methods or production of teaching materials; and

(b) Five years' experience of teaching or research including at least three years as Lecturers or in an equivalent position.

Provided that the requirement contained in clause (b) may be relaxed in the case of candidate who in the opinion of the Selection Committee has outstanding research work to his credit.

Minimum Qualifications for Lecturers (Except in Education)

(a) A doctorate degree or research work of an equally high standard in a relevant subject and;

(b) Consistently good academic record with first or high second class Master's degree or an equivalent degree of a foreign University in a relevant subject.

Minimum Qualifications for Lecturers in Education

(a) A doctorate degree in Education or research work of an equally high standard; and

(b) Consistently good academic record with first or high second class Master's degree or an equivalent degree of a foreign University in a relevant subject;

OR

(a) A doctorate degree in any University discipline or research work of an equally high standard; and

(d) Consistently good academic record with an M. Phil degree in Education (which may be acquired while in service) or an equivalent degree of a foreign University.

General

Benefits of Provident Fund Pension available as admissible under the rules. Period of probation for permanent post is one year.

It is not necessary to fill any/all of the advertised posts. Canvassing will be disqualification.

Prescribed application form can be obtained free of cost, by sending a self-addressed envelope size 23 x 10 cm. with postage stamp worth Rs. 6.00 to cover registration charges, from the office of the Registrar. Last date for submission of applications duly completed in all respects with recent testimonials, publication, etc. and Bank Draft of Rs. 5/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, Lucknow University (Postal Order or Money Order will not be accepted) payable at any Bank in Lucknow, is November 4, 1988.

Those who have applied for posts No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 & 22 in response to our advertisement No. 3/1986 dated December 6, 1986 and Advertisement No. 1/1987 dated March 12, 1987 need not apply afresh as their old applications will be considered. Such candidates may, however, intimate their additional qualifications and attainments during this period for their specialization in the respective field.

Application without Bank Draft will not be entertained. Candidates who are in service should send their applications through proper channel. Application form to outstation candidates will be sent upto Oct. 26, 1988.

M.M. Varma
REGISTRAR